

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

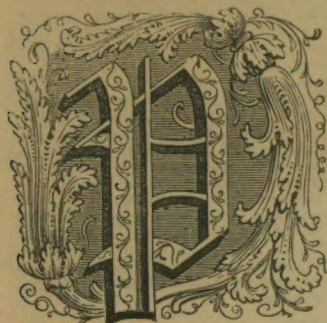


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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE QUEEN AT THE EXCHANGE.



LATO is said to have held it as a doctrine that the revolution of ages brings the affairs of the world, and of the men who dwell therein, at the end of a certain, or rather uncertain time, round to the same condition as that in which they stood at the commencement of the cycle. Thus, could the hero of Eugene Sue's very wandering romance give us the benefit of his extended experience in an authentic form (we cannot accept Eugene as a faithful chronicler), we should hear from him that on several separate occasions, though at long intervals, he has found mankind going through the same details of war, and trading, and other earthly occupations, precisely in the same mode and manner as at the beginning of the term of centuries—provided always that Plato's theory is a true one.

We are by no means prepared to give in our adhesion to the opinion of the old philosopher. Neither can we deny that certain events become almost repetitions of others that have long preceded them in the order of time, which in its course is perpetually adding to the number of "Historical Parallels."

Some three centuries ago, when the City of London was increasing in wealth, numbers and power, and the usual place of mercantile resort had become inconvenient, a "Royal Merchant," possessed of the necessary means and munificence, did, at his own proper cost and charges, build an Exchange, for the use and accommodation of his fellow citizens. The building, when completed, was opened by a Queen, and received the name of "Royal," and great was the pomp and ceremony of the opening. That edifice saw the bargain-making, and the cautious chafferings "about their monies and their usances" of the merchants of the time of the first James; its walls re-echoed their groans over the frequent "subsidies" demanded by that King, whose pedant's learning left him both unwise and unthrifty. They heard the discontents of the merchants of this reign grow into disaffection in that of James's successor, Charles, of unhappy memory. As years wore on, and royal necessities made the royal will less scrupulous,

that disaffection grew deeper and deeper; but many a substantial merchant had grown up in the principles of the Puritans—careful men with a keen eye to the things of this world, and esteeming but lightly your feathered courtier. Shakspeare foreshadows them in the "Master Dumbleton," who "liked not the security" that Falstaff offered for the price of the thirt yards "of satin for his short cloak and slops." And to this chariness in trade, they added a stubborn way of thinking of their own on higher matters than merchandise, such for instance as politics and religion, deeply hating both prerogative and prelacy. And as they thought so they acted; the King himself coming for loans was met by that distrust of the "security" for which Falstaff so reviles the "rascally yea-forsooth knaves;" and when he would take their money by "right divine," they demurred to the title and would not be plundered otherwise than by Act of Parliament. Then ensued war of the worst kind, the fall of Monarchy, the rise of a Cromwell, and a revival of commerce with the restoration of peace. All this the old Royal Exchange saw, but it was approaching its end. The sober citizens had scarcely shaken their heads over the profligacy and excesses of the Court—which were again sending Royalty city-ward for cash—when



THE CHAR-A-BANC PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY BY THE KING OF THE FRENCH—See next page.

its busy walks became silent, and its halls of traffic void, beneath the desolating breath of the Plague. That passed over, and it was beginning to awake again to life almost with a new generation, so many had there perished of the old one, when the Great Fire swept over the city like a flaming deluge, and the centre of the City's commerce, with many a "temple and tower" beside, went to the ground.

Of its successor less can be said. Its history brings us down to our own times, through an uninteresting age, when the Lombards had degenerated into mere bankers—handling copper shovels, and wrinkling their brows over bills and cheques—all the picturesqueness and romance of money-lending in the olden time gone from them. The gown and cap of the merchant, as we see them in old engravings, or in the dress of the Blue-coat Boy, had given place to broad-skirted coats and deep-flapped waistcoats, and wigs and shoe-buckles! Could anything individually great or magnificent come from men so appalled? Yet did our old grasshopper-crowned acquaintance witness many things, and some of them note-worthy. It saw the end of the Stuarts, and the beginning of the National Debt, with the rapid and altogether frightful growth and development thereof; it saw both the beginning and end of that gigantic folly, so fatally infectious then, so utterly inexplicable now,—the South Sea Scheme, and other bubble-like speculations, needless and tedious here to name. But those who congregated beneath it, did also act their parts, in their day and generation, right manfully. They extended our trade to all quarters of the world, and when assailed almost by the united strength of the nations of Europe, they with an energy nearly unparalleled, enabled successive Governments to find the funds which enabled us to "win through" a long and terribly expensive war. We speak of them, of course, as the representatives of the whole mercantile body of the empire, which, directly or indirectly, must be represented in its great centre. But the days of the existence of this mart of nations, like that of its predecessor, were numbered, and like that too it sank in flames, as we can all remember.

A few years have passed and another Exchange is standing on the old foundations. The first was opened by Queen Elizabeth with all the regal pomp of the sixteenth century. The last, within a few hours from the date of our present number, will be opened by Queen Victoria, with pomp and royal ceremony also. We could wish that the corporate and governing body of the City had retained the same place and influence, in proportion to the wealth and numbers of the City, as it did in the days of Gresham; but the greatest of our mercantile names seem to hold aloof from civic honours; it is lamentable, but the fact. This, however, is by the way.

The present ceremonial will, in many things, resemble that which was presided over by the "Virgin Queen," for state and its observances partake of the traditional, and are transmitted down with comparatively slight changes. But in all else how different! What an empire, and what a metropolis! How vast the increase in all that constitutes the strength of nations in the England of Victoria since it was the England of Elizabeth! The empire is one of many tongues and nations; the population of its chief city is counted, not by thousands, but by hundreds of thousands; and as for the commerce of the realm and City of Gresham's royal Mistress, it was, as compared with that of the England and London of to-day, but as the rivulet to the ocean; its development has been as vast as that which could bring "Dordona's forest from an acorn cup." Between the day on which a Queen of England passed through the Temple-gate to open the first Royal Exchange, and the hour which will see another Queen of the same fair land pass along the same road on the same august errand, great has been the destiny of England among the nations of the world. At this point the mind naturally goes forward to the future, and asks itself the question, what will be the state of this "crowning city" of the traffickers of the earth, when three centuries shall have passed over the now white walls, the fair chambers, and sculptured portico of the New Exchange? What will be the condition of the Empire when the generation that gazes on the pageantry of to-day shall—with many succeeding ones—be mingled with the dust? They are solemn questions, and, happily for us, can find no answer from human intelligence. The misery of Adam, when the Angel, in Milton's immortal epic, revealed to him the doom of the future race of man, is but a type of what would be felt by all if the coming time were not, with infinite wisdom and mercy, hidden from our ken. The past we know; the present we can govern; for the future we can only hope, making our actions such as to render a cheerful hope justifiable. Let the spirit of commerce, then, when it takes up its new abode, work with the energy and activity that have always marked it. Above all, let it preserve that integrity and commercial honour which have been so long the pride of the English merchant, and then will it have done the best to secure a still further development of the wealth, extent, power, and numbers of that realm over which ELIZABETH watched, and which VICTORIA now rules, Queens who, differing in much, yet resemble each other in the extent to which they have commanded the loyalty and affection of the people, and in this also—that the commercial activity of their respective ages received the countenance of both. In its reference to our history, the opening of the NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE by Queen VICTORIA, is one of the most interesting events of modern times.

THE CHAR-A-BANC PRESENTED BY THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO HER MAJESTY.

This elegant vehicle is a modification of the family jaunting van of Normandy, and may, one day, become as great a favourite in the parks of Windsor as it is in the royal forest of Eu—at least such has been the hope of King Louis Philippe in presenting it to her Majesty. It is built to accommodate eight persons; the body of the carriage being divided into four double seats. A neat canopy, supported by brass pillars, protects the company against the sun; and from a series of rollers, on the inside, screening curtains may be drawn down as shelter from dust or rain. The framework of the carriage is light, but substantial, firmly girded with iron fittings, and suited to the traffic of rougher roads than are ordinarily found in this country. The decorations are neat and appropriate. The body is painted dark blue, with a high enamel-like polish; the seats, of platted cane, are lined with blue-coloured watered silk; the lamps, handles, edgings, &c., of silver gilt; the hangings of buff-coloured flowered serge, bordered with fringes and tassels of *Bourbon* white, alternating with *Orleans* blue. Approach to the seats is gained from the sides, by three steps, which close and shut in beneath the floor of the carriage. We wish her Majesty and her royal family—for whom, we believe, the carriage will be chiefly used—much pleasure in introducing it to a neighbourhood already

Replete with art and science, taste and beauty.

Our cut, which was drawn by her Majesty's permission, represents the Char-a-banc starting from the Queen's Entrance, Windsor Castle, to conduct the King and Queen to Twickenham.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FASHIONS FOR THE ENSUING MONTH.

PARIS, Wednesday.

The watering-places have yielded up their fair tenants, and the races are finished for the year. Every day Paris fills more and more. Fashions revive in all their pristine *déclat*, and assume daily more splendour. However, the fashions you will most appreciate will be the costumes of chateaux, since all your English fashionables are at present sojourning at their country seats. A young belle, of the highest rank and fashion, arriving the other day on a visit at the chateau of the pretty Countess de F—J—, and well aware that the profound repose and solitude she was invited to enjoy would consist in an uninterrupted succession of parties of pleasure, carried with her, in deference to the assurance "that ideas of dress were out of the question," a simple collection of toilettes, each adapted, with marvellous felicity, to each hour and occupation of the day, and bearing ample testimony to the well-known taste of the Baronne de G—, as distinguished for her elegance as for her wit. The chief of these costumes, and

these which obtained the greatest success, were a *sol-disant* robe de chambre, a pelisse for country drives, a dinner and an evening dress, of which we purpose to give a description for the benefit of your fair readers.

The robe de chambre was of sky blue cachemire, lined with pink; the sleeves à la Turque, that is, open from the fore-arm, with under sleeves of pink silk; it was fastened in front with clasps of a trefoil form, trimmed with gimp. To match this charming *négligé* she wore Oriental slippers, embroidered in blue and pink on a black ground. Her head-dress consisted of lappets of Valenciennes lace, trimmed with pink and blue striped ribbon.

The redingote, for morning walks or drives, was of striped Pekin of two different shades of green, trimmed up the front with gimp; with small loose sleeves, coming down to a short distance of the wrist, with sous mouches of lace Point de Paris.

The bonnet accompanying this pelisse was a Leghorn, with a bow of green and white sarinet ribbon, fastening two or three fern-leaves, which fell gracefully over the front of the bonnet.

The dinner-dress, of still greater *recherché*, was of that colour which our Parisian ancestors called *Cheveux de la Reine*. A trimming of fringe of apple-green colour contrasted charmingly with the delicate colour of the silk. This fringe, two rows of which ornamented the skirt, after passing beneath the waistband, formed a *Von* the body of the dress. Three jockeys placed over the epaulettes of the half sleeves were also trimmed with the same fringe. The evening dress was in white tulle, with a double skirt, the edge of each skirt embroidered in coloured silk; the body not so *décolleté* as they have been worn of late, and the sleeves trimmed with three puffs of tulle, with a row of English lace at the bottom of the third. The English fashion which has universally prevailed all over Europe, that of wearing two different paletots, is now universally adopted by ladies, modified in form and under a different name, being called a *par dessus*. Satin is frequently employed for the purpose—black the only colour; but Scotch cachemire is far more effective; when made outwards, of a light colour, with a bright lining within. As to the accessory ornaments, they merely consist in braiding, or in that elegant, new, and most fascinating invention, velvet lace.

The most fashionable model of autumnal mantles is made square and broad, wadded and lined with white satin, with a wide pelerine trimmed with two founces, beneath which escape two fore-sleeves, which remain invisible. In the trimmings figure three narrow bands of velvet (which by-the-by are now employed in every possible manner), as, for example, in coiffures, mixed with blonde and flowers. The Amazon dresses, the pelisses of woollen tissue and of silk are trimmed with this velvet, which produces also a fascinating effect on papyrus pelisses. The latter, a novel tissue, only made of uniform colours, is highly distinguished. It has a high body, only opened in the shape of a *V*, narrow and prolonged down the waist, and framed in by three or five narrow bands of the above-mentioned velvet. The latter are likewise adapted to silver-grey dresses of damask. That which the fashionable Russian Countess P., appeared with in the Tuilleries a few days ago, had a high body, and broad turned-down collar, light whalebones inserted only near the waist. Half-sleeves, terminating in a trimming of braid, with a full under sleeve of guipure projecting beneath. The skirt with two founces, headed with bands of velvet, and trimmed with the same below. As a promenade toilette, and as the most coquettish, we may take as a model that of the Marquise d'A—n, a dress in Gothic pèkin, of a light shade of colour; the body rather low, and long waisted, with pleats fastened down below, and gathered on the epaulettes. Sleeves à la Chambord, that is to say, half tight, and only reaching a little below the elbow, leaving room for an under sleeve, with bracelets of plumetis; round the opening of the sleeve a round fold, slashed in the style of costumes of the days of Francis I. On the body, two crossway pleats, undulating and festooned; the same on the skirt, but larger. A brooch of the choicest elegance decorated the opening of the bodice, supporting, with the aid of a porte-mouqueton, a marquise chain. This jewel, of a novel invention, and now so sought after, is of exquisite workmanship. It is a chain, generally adorned with seven oblong beads, either of malachite, jasper or onyx. With the assistance of the double mouqueton, this chain, which resembles the chaplets worn by dervishes, can be made to join most elegantly the brooch at the upper part of the dress, or pass from right to left, over the waistband, where, on one side, it may bear a watch, and be maintained on the other by an ornamental hook.

Ornaments for coiffure will be exceedingly varied. The feathers and shaded willow, which were so much admired at the exposition, were only forerunners of much handsomer articles. Already we have embroidered feathers, folioles glacées, hybrid willows, double branched marabouts, peacock-scyphes glacées, and jaspered herons, tempting the elegantes in every first-rate shop. Capotes and bonnets have not as yet changed their form, but we are on the eve of a reform. Some ladies of the highest fashion show a tendency to make the coiffures only half height—as the beautiful Baroness F—t does. As fancy costume, lace barbes, mixed with ribbons and still more small Albanese toques, made in chenille and gold net, will enjoy a furious vogue for the theatre and for balls. Our communications with Algeria are exerting a curious effect upon fashion—above all in the style of surtouts and mantles. On all sides you see nothing but burnous, cabans, cafans, and Moorish capes, of most eccentric forms—and the white burnous for the crush-room of the opera, so exquisitely elegant, and whose scarceness gives them an additional merit, are still the perfection of *bon ton*. This is another instance how much costume, in all ages, is connected with the conquests and history of nations.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris Opposition press has not yet sated its appetite for slanderous accusation and insinuation in reference to the recent visit of the King, but the virulence of the attacks is nevertheless diminished.

There is little news in the papers. The Duke d'Aumale had arrived in Paris from Africa, after an absence of twelve months.

The trial of the Duke de Montmorency, Prince de Robecq, for the distribution of alleged seditious emblems, took place on Monday, before the Court of Assize of the Seine. The Duke de Fitzjames, Marquis de Larochejaquein, and several other distinguished personages of the Legitimist party, were in court. The Prince de Robecq was defended by M. Berryer. The prosecution was conducted by the Avocat-General. It was urged that there had been seized at the house of the noble defendant busts of the Duke de Bordeaux, and books containing entries, showing that these emblems of sedition, as they were styled by the Avocat-General, had been distributed and sold. The Avocat-General stated that the defence set up was, that these busts had been sold for the purpose of increasing the fund of the Society of St. Louis, whose professional object is the relief of distressed persons of the Legitimist party, but he contended that this society was a mere blind to conceal the political manoeuvres of that party. M. Berryer denied that there was anything political in the affair. He asserted that the society was purely one of charity, and that his client had been actuated by charitable motives alone. After a very animated appeal to the jury, to which the Avocat-General replied, the President summed up, and the jury, after deliberating only five minutes, pronounced a verdict of acquittal.

The *Moniteur Parisien* contains a very significant announcement in these terms:—"It is said that Captain Bruat, Governor of the Marquesas, is promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour." We do not see any confirmation of the paragraph in the *Débats*, but our private letters speak of the news as positive, and anticipate a good deal of excitement in consequence of it.

A telegraphic despatch had been received in Paris from Perpignan, dated the 16th inst., at nine o'clock in the morning, with the intelligence that Generals Ametier and Santa Cruz, accompanied by other refugees, having secretly quitted Perigueux for the purpose of returning to Spain, were arrested during the night of the 15th and 16th, at Ceret, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, by the French custom-house officers.

The *Journal des Débats* has a long and mysterious article, the object of which is to prove that the translator of the treaty between England and China was bribed by the Chinese Government to suppress certain parts of the treaty, and change the meaning of others; the consequence of which, it contends, will be to ruin the recently-established commercial town of Victoria, in which the British merchants have expended vast sums of money, and to carry the monopoly of the trade back again to Canton. The *Débats* attempts to supply the omissions made by the translator; but although we are sure that no respectable contemporary would not knowingly lend itself to a misrepresentation, yet as the treaty was ratified many months ago, and there have been ample opportunities to verify it, we are of opinion that the *Débats* is the victim of some mystification.

According to the latest accounts from Algeria, Abd-el-Kader continues encamped at El-Aondj, on the right bank of the Moulouja, twenty-five leagues to the east of the Morocco frontier. His Deira is composed of about three hundred tents of the tribes of Hachem, Diafra, Aeni-Amer, &c.; seven hundred or eight hundred tents of the same tribes are dispersed amongst the Beni-Senassen, the Messaïd, &c. The camp is composed of three hundred cavalry, the horses very bad; and about three hundred and fifty infantry, badly armed. Before occupying this position, the Emir was at Oued-el-Kesab, near to Aïoun-Sidi-Melouk. It is only twenty-four days since he retired to El-Aondj. This movement was made in the direction of the mountains, in all probability on learning that the treaty of peace had been signed by the Emperor. In the Deira and camp nearly everybody has been laid up with a violent fever, and many persons have fallen victims to it. Abd-el-Kader has been seriously ill.

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid contain the announcement of an event likely to create considerable interest in Spain, and which indeed may lead to important consequences. Queen Christina was married on the 13th inst. in her own private apartments to the Duke of Rianzares, the illustrious obscure who was so well known formerly as Munoz. Every one is aware that a marriage took place between these parties some years ago, but it was never recognised; but it is now asserted that the formal announcement of the marriage is made in consequence of the permission of the Court of Rome. The ceremony on this latter occasion was performed by the Patriarch of the Indies, in presence of the Ministers of the Crown. It does not appear that the young Queen was present. This avowed marriage is likely to give rise to some difficult questions, and a Council of Ministers was convoked, to consider what should be done in the circumstances. The principal questions which will come before the Council are—1st. As to the form in which this great event will be published to the world. 2d. If her Majesty the Queen Mother is to be allowed to retain her title, or if she is to sink down to that of Duchess of Rianzares. 3d. As to the amount of pension to be settled upon Queen Christina out of the patrimony of Queen Isabella; and lastly, it is to be determined whether or not the Ministry should demand of the Cortes, in the name of a national remuneration and testimony of gratitude to her Majesty, an addition to the pension to be allowed to her by Queen Isabella, in the event of the sum allowed not being equal to her Majesty's dowry.

Some other exciting questions arise out of this event, for instance, in regard to the legitimacy of certain children, and the mode in which Queen Christina has disposed of large sums of money left to her by the will of King Ferdinand only so long as she remained a widow. By her marriage the Queen loses her title as Queen Dowager, but another decree is to continue to her the title of Queen, and to preserve to her all her privileges at the court.

The letters by the ordinary mail are to the 15th only, but a telegraphic despatch, dated the 18th, announces the constitution of the two Chambers:—"M. Castro y Orozco has been appointed President of the Congress. The four Vice-Presidents and the four Secretaries have been chosen from the different parties in the Chambers.

"The Vice-Presidents are MM. Pacheco, Govantes, Armeco, and Perpina. "The bill relative to the reform of the Constitution has been presented to the Congress. The Ministry have, at the same time, demanded permission to decree some organic laws."

The Madrid papers say that the treaty between Spain and Morocco was being executed with the best grace and faith. The affair of the Rayo, it was said, is likely to lose all its gravity in the official investigation instituted. It appears that the officer of the Rayo had really passed the line of limitation, and that the vessel had been fired upon by the English batteries of Gibraltar without any intention of sinking it. The hope that this delicate affair will be arranged by diplomatic negotiations is openly expressed, it is added, by Mr. Bulwer.

PORTUGAL.

According to our Lisbon letters of the 16th inst., the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the use made of the extraordinary powers granted to Government during the late troubles (of which committee the brother of the minister Cabral was a member) was favourable to the Government. The documents referred to in the minister's report of the use made of those powers were moved for, and their production opposed by the Government. The account of the expenditure of the loan of 2000 contos for the suppression of the revolt were likewise moved for, and refused, but promised to be produced at some future period.

A bill has been introduced into the Chamber of Peers for the abolition of slavery in the Portuguese possessions in Asia, by the Count de Lavradio and the Viscount Sa da Bandeira, but was opposed by Ministers, and was lost by a majority of 23 votes against 18.

The peers have likewise had an important discussion on the question of ecclesiastical education. The bill for erecting diocesan seminaries throughout the kingdom, in which the clergy, with a view to their moral perfection, are to be educated apart from lay institutions (only a small proportion going to Coimbra for a complete course of theology), passed the Deputies last session, and came now before the Upper Chamber. The Deputies had decided that the professors in these seminaries should be appointed by the Government, but the Committee of the Peers recommended that it should be vested in the diocesan prelates respectively. But the charter declares (rightly or wrongly) that it belongs to the Executives to fill up ecclesiastical benefices as well as civil appointments; the Government remained silent, taking no part whatever in the discussion; and the peers voted, by 23 against 18, against the proposal of their committee. The ecclesiastical professors will therefore be appointed by the Government, the prelates having only the privilege of proposing.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chambers were opened by King Leopold on Tuesday, with rather a long speech, which, however, it is not necessary to publish, as it related chiefly to local matters. In the first part of the speech, the King alluded to commercial topics, and stated that he had concluded with the German Zollverein a treaty of navigation and commerce. His Majesty then said, that by a recent convention, the postal communications between Belgium and Great Britain have been regulated on a basis at once more extended and more favourable to commerce. The charge on letters has been reduced, and special advantages have been stipulated for the transmission of foreign correspondence. The only other point worth notice was a reference to finance. His Majesty announced that the Government had been able to effect two important financial operations. The receipts balanced the expenditure, but his Majesty recommended the adoption of some plan to create a permanent excess of revenue.

HOLLAND.

The Session of the States General was opened on Monday by the King in person, with a speech which did not present any remarkable feature. His Majesty alluded to the satisfactory state of political relations, to the improvement in some branches of manufacture, and to his desire for the increase of instruction. The King also stated, that Holland would not confine itself to bare words when improvement in commercial legislation should have to be considered; and after remarking upon a determination to effect every practicable economy, in conclusion implored the blessing of God on the country, and expressed a hope that it would continue to develop those virtues which have always characterised the Dutch people.

UNITED STATES.

The Cambridge, Captain Barstow, has brought New York papers to the 4th inst., four days later than those received by the Britannia, but their contents are uninteresting. The papers are almost exclusively occupied with electioneering news. The commercial accounts are favourable: more business was doing.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked for some time this morning in the pleasure grounds adjacent to the Castle. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness again promenaded in the Home Park. Lady Portman has arrived at the Castle, and has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as the lady in Waiting on the Queen. The Hon. Captain Dancombe has also arrived at the Castle, and has succeeded Sir Frederick Stovin as the Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed walk this afternoon in the slopes. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken their usual airing in the course of the day. The Earl and Countess of Westmorland arrived at the Castle in the afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Charlotte Dundas, the Countess Wratlaw, and Colonel Knollys, joined the royal dinner circle at the Castle this evening.

THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, left the Castle this morning shortly after nine o'clock, and walked across the Home-park to the dairy. After visiting the royal aviary and apiary, the Queen and the Prince returned to the Castle. Shortly afterwards, the Prince Consort, attended by Col. Bouverie, proceeded in a close carriage to Virginia Water, for the purpose of shooting over the royal preserves in that vicinity. The rain, however, commencing immediately upon the Prince reaching Virginia Water, with every appearance of its continuance, his Royal Highness returned to the royal residence without firing a shot. The rain continued without intermission during the remainder of the day; thus preventing any of the royal family leaving the Castle since the early part of the morning, where their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken out for their usual airings. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Countess Josephine Wratlaw, and Lady Charlotte Dundas, had the honour of joining the royal dinner circle at the Castle this evening. It is expected that the Court will leave the Castle, for Claremont, on Saturday. Nothing, however, with reference to the departure of her Majesty and the Prince has yet been finally determined upon. I regret to state that the Hon. Mr. Murray still continues at the Pavilion, at Brighton, in an ill state of health.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.—The following will be amongst the members of the royal household, who will be in attendance upon her Majesty and Prince Albert on the occasion of the opening of the Royal Exchange, on Monday next:—Lady Portman, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Amelia Murray and the Hon. Lucy Kerr, Maids of Honour; Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting; the Hon. Captain Dancombe, Groom in Waiting; Major-General Wemyss, Esquerry in Waiting; Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert; Mr. G. E. Anson, Treasurer and Private Secretary to the Prince; and Colonel Bouverie, his Royal Highness's Esquerry in Waiting.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, was solemnized the marriage of Captain the Honourable Robert Edward Boyle, second son of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, with Miss Georgiana Roberts, youngest daughter of Abraham Roberts, the well-known banker.

The Duke of Wellington is expected to arrive at Apsley House, on Monday next, from Walmer Castle, to attend the royal banquet, on the occasion of the opening of the new Royal Exchange. His grace's party at the castle includes Countess Powlett, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, and Mr. Algernon Greville.

Viscount Melbourne is at Brockett Hall, Herts. Lord and Lady Beauvale are visiting the noble Viscount.

Lord and Lady John Russell have left town for Dover, and purpose to reside there until the close of the ensuing month. Her ladyship's health is quite restored.

Lord Brougham and suite left Brougham Hall on Monday for London, en route to his lordship's chateau in the south of France.

A marriage is in contemplation between the Comte de Jarnac, First Secretary to the French Embassy in London, and the Hon. Miss Foley, eldest sister of the present and daughter of the late Lord Foley.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE LIVERPOOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society took place on Tuesday, presided over, as usual, by the new peer, Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe. Nothing marked the proceedings, except the speech of the President himself. That noble lord, after expatiating upon the advantages of such societies, adverted to the improvements which were progressing in farming. Baron Stanley, in the course of his remarks upon these improvements, said:—"It was not more than four or five years ago that he (Baron Stanley), at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, when it was held in Liverpool, had taken the opportunity of mentioning a new manure, guano, as applicable and valuable for land. At that time only a single cargo had arrived in Liverpool, and now, if he (Baron Stanley) was not misinformed, from the single port of Liverpool only no less than one hundred and fifty vessels were engaged in the importation of that then unknown manure. It was not merely in such matters as that that he looked for advantage from the Society, but on all sides he saw old and useless fences disappearing, fields being enlarged, and deep and thorough draining of the land taking place. (Loud cheers.)" He (Baron Stanley) had heard of some old farmers who disapproved of such improvements. It had been said that it was useless growing

more on the land, for if they did, the landlord would get the benefit of it. This was a very fallacious notion; for, in point of fact, by improvement they did not grow more upon the land, but a different kind of crop—wheat, instead of weeds. Haron Stanley then gave his opinion that landlords ought to grant leases to their tenants; and in reference to draining, gave an example of what had been done on his father's property. He said—"On my father's property in this neighbourhood there has been laid down at his expense, and charging 5 per cent. interest to the tenants, which, I believe, they most gladly and willingly acknowledge they have, over and over again, received the benefit of—in this last year we have laid down in deep draining somewhere about 300 miles of drains, at an expense of between £5000 and £6000, and, I think, employed about 1,500,000 of draining tiles."

THE HASWELL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The Marquis of Londonderry, says the *Durham Advertiser* of Saturday, has written to the secretary to the fund for the survivors of the sufferers by the late accident at Haswell Colliery, in reply to an application for a subscription. The noble lord disapproves of all such subscriptions, and contends that it is the duty of all proprietors of collieries to maintain those who are bereft of their protectors by fatal accidents in the mines. He estimates the amount of money he has paid in this way, as coal proprietor, since 1819, at £6169 17s 5d. He concludes his letter, however, by saying that, as the Lambton Colliery and the Earl of Durham have each given £100 to the fund, he will give the same sum.

CALAMITOUS EXPLOSION AT ROWLEY REGIS.—ELEVEN LIVES LOST.—On Saturday a most calamitous explosion of fire-damp took place in a coal-pit belonging to Mr. Darby, at the Five Ways, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire. The number of persons at work in the pit at the time of the explosion was 17 or 18, and of these no less than 11 have fallen victims. Immediately after the explosion, the effects of which were perceived for some distance, the most active measures were taken to afford assistance to such of the workmen in the pit as might be alive, and six of them were as soon as possible extricated from their perilous situation. In a short time the bodies of eight workmen also were got out, those of three others being left in the pit, in consequence of the foulness of the air. The six poor fellows who were got out alive are all more or less injured, but not, we are happy to state, to such a degree as to endanger their lives.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE BRANDLING JUNCTION RAILWAY.—All the persons injured last week on the Brandling Junction Railway are in an improving condition; it is expected that in a few days most of them will be out of danger. Every attention has been paid to them by the managers of the railway.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SMUGGLERS AND CONTRABANDISTS.—At the Surrey Sessions, on Tuesday, a man was indicted for having fraudulently obtained £2 from a tea-dealer, who had been induced to give him that sum on account for two pretended parcels of smuggled tea, which he was to purchase from the prisoner at the low price of 2s. 6d. per lb., though the tea was declared to be worth 8s. On opening the packets, however, they were found to contain (with the exception of half an ounce of tea, skilfully disposed in each at a corner, whence the prisoner drew a small sample) sawdust and ashes. The prosecutor, on cross-examination, admitted that he sold contraband goods. The prisoner, having a good character, was recommended to mercy by the jury, and this, the chairman said, saved him from transportation; as it was (he having been found guilty also on another similar charge), he was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. The prosecutor was refused his expenses, the bench severely reprobating his dishonest design to defraud the revenue and the fair trader.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The Court met again on Monday. The Recorder, in his address to the grand jury, stated that the calendar contained the names of 180 prisoners for trial, and that some of the offences were of a very serious description.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT A SHOOTING GALLERY IN HOLBORN.

On Wednesday the Hon. William Ross Tuckett, aged 21, was tried before Mr. Justice Maule and Mr. Baron Rolfe, for firing a pistol at Mr. Smith, the gun-maker, of Holborn, with intent to murder him.

The prisoner looked calmly round in a perfectly indifferent manner, and then leant forward upon the bar, as if lost in thought. He is a man of mild and prepossessing appearance, and of handsome though somewhat delicate features. On being called upon to plead to the indictment, he in a low tone of voice replied "Not guilty."

Mr. Charnock, who appeared for the prosecution, then proceeded briefly to state the circumstances of the case to the jury.

The first witness called was Mr. Thomas Smith, who was still in a feeble condition from the effects of his wound. He deposed—I reside at 288, High Holborn, and am a gun-maker. I also keep a shooting gallery there. On the 6th of July last the prisoner came into my premises. I had never seen him before, to my knowledge. I was in the gallery at the time. My son Alfred Smith was in the shop. On coming into the shop he asked if he could be accommodated with a pair of duelling pistols. I got him a brace, and loaded them myself. He took one of them and fired it off, but complained that it pulled too hard, saying he should like one that would go off more easily. I told him I could set the hair-trigger, and then it would go off sufficiently easily. I did so, and he fired it off, but he then complained that it went off too easily, and said "let me have it as I had it at first." I loaded him a third and a fourth. At first he fired at a distance of fifteen yards, but afterwards wished to have a longer distance, and the third pistol he fired at a distance of thirty yards, and hit the mark. While I was loading the fifth pistol, the fourth was discharged, and I exclaimed "Good God, I am shot; this gentleman has shot me!" I afterwards was removed to the hospital, but did not have the ball extracted until some weeks afterwards. Some corroborative evidence was then given.

Mr. Clarkson (with whom was Mr. Bodkin) then rose to address the jury for the prisoner. The defence which the learned gentleman had to submit was that of insanity; and, having entered into a narrative of the family and circumstances of the prisoner, and the state of his mind previously to and down to the period of the unfortunate transaction, said he should prove, on the highest testimony, both medical and otherwise, that he had been in an unsound state of mind for some time past, and was so at the period when he committed the offence of which he stood charged.

Mr. Clarkson called Lord Audley, Dr. Munro, Dr. Warburton, and other witnesses, who gave evidence which left no doubt whatever as to the insane state of the prisoner's mind.

Mr. Justice Maule summed up, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty, on the ground of Insanity."

The prisoner was accordingly ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

THE SLAVE TRADING CASE.—On Wednesday morning Thomas Jennings, the captain of the *Augusta*, surrendered on discharge of his bail, to answer an indictment charging him with having navigated the said ship with a view to carry on the slave trade. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the defendant at the last sessions of this court had put in a plea of *autrefois acquit*, to which a demurrer was taken on the part of the Crown, and the question was argued before the presiding judges, Mr. Justice Wightman, and Mr. Justice Cresswell. Those learned individuals took time to consider their judgment, and on Wednesday Mr. Baron Rolfe read a lengthy judgment, which overruled the objections taken on behalf of the prisoner, and held that the prisoner had not been tried at Sierra Leone for the offence specifically charged in the present indictment. The case on the application of the prisoner's Counsel has since been postponed till next session.

MANSLAUGHTER.—Last week, we gave an account of the examination at Bow-street, of Thomas Stokes, charged with the murder of Obadiah Garrett. On Wednesday he was placed at the bar for trial, but Mr. Clarkson, for the prisoner, begged leave to retract the plea of not guilty. His client was now anxious to plead guilty. He had been originally committed on the charge of wilful murder, but the grand jury had thrown out the bill, and sent up one for the manslaughter. Mr. Bodkin, for the prosecution, recommended the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Court.—A number of highly respectable witnesses, some of whom had come up from Exmouth, the prisoner's native place, gave him a most excellent character, and one of them produced a paper signed by several magistrates, bearing testimony to the respectability and good character of the prisoner.—Mr. Baron Rolfe addressed the prisoner, and having commented upon the evil effects of intoxication, sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

POLICE.

A MAN CHARGED WITH MURDERING HIS WIFE.—At Union-hall, a Mr. Henry Brenton, an apothecary, in Newport-street, Lambeth, has been examined on suspicion of causing the death of his wife soon after she had given birth to a child. Mr. Houston, a surgeon, the prisoner's father in law, stated, that on last Thursday he was informed that his daughter had received considerable injury at the hands of the prisoner, and that she died of those injuries. The witness described that an examination had taken place since his daughter's decease, and that it was pronounced that the injuries inflicted were on the lower part of the spine. He was present when his daughter was dying, and she mentioned to him that the prisoner had done her the injury. The witness added that he believed no person was in the room at the time of the alleged injury, but the nurse attending on his daughter had heard a scuffle in the bed-room. The nurse (named Lee) stated, that while she was attending on the deceased last Thursday (on Friday) on leaving the room and going down stairs, she heard a scuffling noise in the bed-room, and heard the deceased complain of ill-usage on the part of her husband; that the next morning witness found her mistress insensible, and although she recovered her senses in some measure after that, yet she dwindled away until Saturday, and then expired. She heard the deceased tell her father that the prisoner had ill-used her, but she did not describe the manner in which he did it. Mr. Fisher, a surgeon, stated, that he had instituted an external examination on being apprised of the circumstances, and discovered that her death had arisen from injury of the lower part of the spine, which appeared to have been caused by violence. The prisoner said, that the injury of which his wife died was from natural causes, and that he had done nothing to produce it. Mr. Traill remanded the prisoner until a post mortem examination of the deceased had taken place. [An inquest was held on the body of Mrs. Brenton, at the George, Lambeth Walk, on Tuesday. Mr. James Laver, surgeon, of Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, deposed to making a post mortem examination of the body, and after detailing at considerable length the results, he attributed death

to the paralysis of the phrenic nerve. The spinal chord was affected by some shock, but whether from a fall or blow, he could not say. He had no doubt that some degree of violence had been used. The deceased and her husband had hitherto lived on very good terms. The Coroner adjourned the inquiry for further evidence.]

TWO LEGAL WRANGLERS.—COSTS AND SHARP PRACTICE.—In general the practitioners of the law are amiable enough amongst their own class and vent their ill-humour only on those against whom they proceed. An instance, however, occurred at Guildhall, on Monday, of a dispute between the attorneys themselves; it also afforded an illustration of the tender mercies of the law, as well as the general practice of the profession in regard to legal technicalities.—Mr. Guy, of the firm of Addis and Guy, solicitors, Westminster, appeared before Alderman Wilson, upon a summons charging him with having used threats to Mr. May, another solicitor, on the 16th inst., at the Judge's Chambers in Chancery-lane, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned.—The complainant said they were before the Judge on Wednesday, on an information in a writ, and on leaving the chambers the defendant said to him, "Unless you recall the letter you have written to me, or apologise, I will horsewhip you. I will bring a stick twice as big as the one you carry." He told his clerk that he intended to assault him. Witness wrote to him, requiring him to apologise, and he replied by an abusive letter.—Joseph Liddell, Mr. May's clerk, was called to prove that half an hour after the conversation with Mr. May, Mr. Guy told witness he should "slap it into him" when he saw him.—Mr. Guy denied that he had used the language mentioned by the clerk, but he admitted having demanded that the letter should be recalled or apologised for.—Mr. May said whatever he had written was with consideration, and he could not withdraw it.—Mr. Guy then proceeded to state that a poor man at Twickenham owed a small debt of £5, and Mr. May was instructed to apply for it. He did so by letter, requiring payment by one o'clock next day, or a writ would be issued. In the course of the post this letter would not reach the poor man until the morning of the day the money was to be paid by one o'clock. Defendant was applied to, and on behalf of the poor man begged for time, but the writ was taken out, and £12s. costs incurred. Defendant wrote again requesting delay, or he would take advantage of a technical error to annul the proceedings. The answer was a refusal, unless the attorney would undertake to pay the debt and costs. Defendant then took out the summons to appear before the Judge at chambers, on the ground that it was not a proper writ or a true copy. The letter he received from Mr. May on this occasion had called forth the demand that it should be recalled. Mr. May began his letter by saying he was surprised defendant had condescended "to low tricks," and that as the Judge then in attendance set his face against "sharp practitioners," he would probably amend the error on the payment of a small fee. Upon hearing the summons, the Judge postponed his decision. As they retired, Guy said to Mr. May, "When this is over, I shall have a matter to settle with you." Mr. May replied, "I should like to catch you at it," holding up a great stick. Defendant told him he should bring a stick twice as big as that, perhaps, the next time they met. Mr. May had no right to impute low tricks and sharp practice to him.—Alderman Wilson asked the complainant what had induced him to use such offensive terms to a lawyer?—Mr. May said he considered it was a shabby objection. It was that he had omitted to strike out a printed word in the writ, and to substitute another (the name of the new Judge for Lord Abinger's).—Alderman Wilson replied, that all his experience with counsel and solicitor led him to conclude that the profession considered it perfectly fair to take every possible objection to their opponent's proceedings. He thought this had been established in a case which had recently agitated the political world.—Mr. May said it was done for the sake of annoyance, and not to obtain time for his client, for another writ could be obtained before the 24th, and no further step could be taken on the first writ till then.—Mr. Guy asked which was the sharpest practice—to object to an error in a writ, or to write to a debtor to pay the amount by a certain time, and issue the writ before an answer could be received?—Mr. May begged it might be understood that this was not the case. They had an answer before the writ was issued. The wife called and said the money could not be paid for two months. It was not convenient to the creditor to wait so long.—Alderman Wilson said they had each done their best for their clients, and there was quite as sharp practice on one side as the other.—Mr. May reminded the alderman he had not been charged with sharp practice by Mr. Guy.—Alderman Wilson thought the term was nevertheless applicable, and he dismissed the defendant on paying a fine of five shillings for using threatening language.

DANDY ECLIPSED.—At Union Hall on Thursday Thomas Stelwell, was charged before Mr. Traill with stealing two bushels of oysters, belonging to William Smith, a green-grocer at Clerkenwell. The prisoner was employed by the complainant to carry home two bushels of oysters. Instead, however, of taking the oysters home the prisoner absconded, and was taken into custody the preceding night. In reply to Mr. Traill, the prisoner said that being hungry he ate the oysters. Mr. Traill (with surprise)—What! two bushels of oysters! Why, you have achieved greater wonders in gluttony than the man Dandy, who was notorious for consuming large quantities of the same description of shell-fish. Prisoner.—It's a fact, Sir, I ate them all. Mr. Traill.—Then I shall commit you for trial.

A WOMAN CHARGED WITH STABBING HER HUSBAND.—At Clerkenwell Police-office on Wednesday, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, a fierce looking woman, of lofty stature, was charged with stabbing Mr. James Lewis, her husband, a veterinary surgeon, residing in Long-yard, Lamb's Conduit-street.—It appeared that the parties have been married for twelve years, and that the wife had been always addicted to habits of intemperance, and has, in order to support them, disposed of property belonging to the prosecutor to the amount of £150. On Sunday last the prosecutor remonstrated with her on the impropriety of her conduct, and the bad example she was giving her children. The prisoner immediately seized a fork; he ran towards the door, but before he could get out she stabbed him in the back with it, and occasioned three painful, though not deep, wounds by its prongs. The prosecutor turned about to reproach her with her brutality, but, seizing another fork, she stabbed him under the right shoulder. She was then secured, and the prosecutor conveyed to the London University Hospital, where the house surgeon dressed the wounds. Those near the shoulder were considered dangerous. This was not the first time she had maltreated him, and he considered his life to be in danger from her violence.—Mr. Combe (to the prisoner): What have you to say to the charge? Prisoner: He abused me in a shameful manner.—Mr. Combe: But you should not have taken up the fork.—Prisoner: What made him strike me with a stick, and throw the chair at me?—The prosecutor said he held up the chair to save himself from the fork, but never touched her before she stabbed him.—In answer to a question from the magistrate, he said he was still under the hands of the surgeon.—The prisoner was remanded.

THE CASE OF A FATHER PROSECUTED BY HIS SON.—Last week we gave an account of the examination of William Brocksopp, sen., charged by William Brocksopp, his son, with stealing from him a gold ring and a portfolio. The case presented the unflinching and heartless spectacle of a son, not yet of age, prosecuting a father, who was stated to have been some time struggling against adversity with a large family, his business having been formerly that of a respectable grocer and tea-dealer in the Borough. At the last hearing it was very naturally supposed that an amicable arrangement would take place, but when Mr. Brocksopp, sen., re-appeared upon his re-examination at Union Hall, he handed in the following note, which his son, in pursuance of his intentions, had addressed to him:—

Mr. Brocksopp.—If you are willing to deliver me the articles I claim, being the two rings, gold pin, and portfolio, or give me the tickets and the money for which they are pledged, I will drop any further prosecution. If they are not delivered up on these terms you must take the consequences. If not settled by to-morrow, by four o'clock, my solicitor has my instructions to make out the necessary brief.

I remain, sir, yours most respectfully,

Wm. BROCKSOPP.

To Mr. Wm. Brocksopp, sen.
The magistrate said he expected to have heard no more of this charge. The son immediately replied that his father had taken the box without his sanction, and pawned the things, and as he did not think proper to restore them, he should, in agreement with the notice in his letter, pursue the charge. The magistrate said, that as he was unable to produce evidence of his father's stealing the articles, illegally pawning was the utmost charge he could bring against his father. The son said he was still willing to forego the prosecution on the articles being delivered up. Mr. Brocksopp denounced, in severe terms, his son's harsh and unparalleled conduct; in his unfortunate state he should be unable to restore the jewellery if so adjudged, not possessing the means of doing so. The son said that his father, unless checked, would deprive him of all his property; he some time ago prevented him from obtaining £2000. Mr. Brocksopp denied this assertion.—The Magistrate: Then I suppose the principle of revenge incites you to adopt this course against your father?—The son denied the allegation, and explained loudly of his father's general misconduct towards him. Recrimination ensued between the parties, which the magistrate stopped by stating that Mr. Brocksopp must deliver up the articles to his son, or he must issue an order to compel him. Mr. Brocksopp stated his utter inability to redeem the things, and he was then informed of the consequences of his neglecting the order to be made upon him.—Mr. Traill, the magistrate of Union-Hall, has received the following letter in reference to this case:—

"Kewington-road, October 23.
"Sir,—Will you be kind enough to accept the small sum enclosed, viz., 4s.—3s. to be presented to Mr. Brocksopp, sen., and the remainder to purchase a rope for his son.
(Signed) "R. E."

Mr. Edwin, the chief clerk, said the money should be disposed of agreeably to the request of the writer.—[We question whether the annals of the *causes célèbres* can afford any parallel to the case of a son pursuing a father, already prostrated by misfortune, for the alleged robbery of a few trifling articles which he is utterly unable to restore. We would recommend to Mr. Brocksopp, jun., a perusal of the fifth commandment, or, at all events, should he persevere in disregarding the divine precepts as well as the common dictates of humanity, there is the consolation of knowing that juries, in spite of the abuse heaped upon them, always have a fellow feeling with the oppressed and unfortunate.]

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Ormond's Head, Princes-street, Westminster, on Louisa Mooney, aged ten months. The deceased was the daughter of a shoemaker, residing in Orchard-street, Westminster. On Monday the child was taken to its grandmother's house, and laid in a bed, where it shortly afterwards fell asleep. A young female named Emma Bourne, not knowing that the child was there, turned up the bedstead, and nearly four hours elapsed before it was missed. When the bed was returned the child was found dead, it having been suffocated by the bed-clothes. Verdict, "Accidental death."

IRELAND.

DIFFICULTIES OF FATHER MATHREW.—The celebrated Father Mathew has been arrested, while in Dublin, for the balance of a debt incurred for temperance medals. A subscription has been set on foot to relieve the rev. gentleman from his difficulties, and a very earnest appeal has been made in his favour. [Surely Temperance, like Repeal, is not to be made a pretence for drawing money from the pockets of the people.]

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The proceedings of the Repeal Association become gradually less interesting, and the attendance also decreases. On Monday last Dr. Nagle read a letter from Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P., which accompanied a presentation of 100 copies of the memoirs of his father, the late Mr. Grattan, to the association. The letter went at considerable length into the policy of establishing repeal reading-rooms through the country, and dwelt on the benefits to be derived from them. The writer contrasted the extensive system of education that prevailed in America with that existing in this country, and then observes, "that it would be for the association to follow up the great example afforded by that country, and forward the establishment of libraries everywhere, and support these reading rooms throughout the country. With that view I beg to place at the disposal of the association 100 copies of the memoirs of the late Mr. Grattan, amounting to 400 octavo volumes. They comprise the most interesting period of Irish history; they set forth the proceedings of 1782, and detail the successful efforts of the glorious and immortal volunteers; they contain authentic letters of the ablest statesmen in Ireland and England, and official documents that never before appeared. They may serve to raise the character of that country which it is now the fashion to deprecate, and rescue from oblivion the most glorious period of her annals, when her people were strong and generous, but, alas, too credulous and too confiding; they may teach the rising generation to revere the memory of those departed patriots who struggled so nobly for their liberties; may still cherish the virtues of her people; may generate a race of patriots; and thus convert them into a race of heroes." Dr. Nagle moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Grattan for his magnificent donation, which was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Hutchinson, and passed with acclamation. A discussion arose, chiefly with reference to the state of the Registries in Ireland, and many letters were read, announcing small subscriptions to the Repeal fund. The amount of the week's rent was stated to be £391 6s.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A BARRISTER.—A very afflicting occurrence took place on Saturday afternoon, in the neighbourhood of Finglass, a village about three miles on the north side of Dublin. Mr. John Walsh, barrister, after concluding his business in the Insolvent Court, walked out in the direction of Finglass, taking with him two dogs. Adjacent to Finglass there is a large quarry hole, filled with water to the depth, it is said, of thirty feet in some parts, and in which, it is thought, Mr. Walsh sent the dogs to swim. Be that, however, as it may, the lifeless body of the unfortunate gentleman was discovered in the water, about five o'clock, by a policeman. It is thought that while he was walking on the edge of the quarry a portion of the earth gave way beneath his feet, and he was precipitated into the water. Mr. Walsh, ten or twelve years ago, had been an active member and a frequent speaker at the Trades Political Union. At the election for Dublin, in 1835, he was the proposer of Mr. O'Connell. Subsequently he went to the bar, and devoted himself with diligence to the business of his profession. He has left a wife and young children. On Monday an inquest was held on the body of this lamented gentleman, when the jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, John Walsh, accidentally came by his death by drowning in a quarry-hole, through which the river Tolka runs, in the parish of Finglass, county Dublin, on Saturday, the 19th day of October."

The entire military force now in Ireland consists of about 22,000 men of all arms.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ROBBERY AT ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.—On Sunday last, the church of St. Thomas, Southwark, was the scene of unusual bustle and confusion, in consequence of the loss of the whole of the communion plate, consisting of several pieces of silver, which had been in the possession of the parish authorities for the last 200 years. The plate had been deposited in its usual place of safety at the commencement of the present month, and on opening the safe, on Sunday, the contents were found to have been removed. Information having been forwarded to the Southwark-bridge-road police-station, a diligent search was made by several officers, but no clue could be discovered. A small crow-bar was found, used by housebreakers, near the entrance of the church in St. Thomas's-street, and on making more minute examination, there was no doubt that the thieves had effected an entrance through a window which had been left insecure at the front part of the building.

MURDER ON THE RIVER.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Higgs concluded, at the Pine Apple, Hungerford-market, the inquest adjourned from last week, on the body of the man, name unknown, found in the river off Whitehall stairs, with four or five mortal stabs in the chest. The previous inquiry appeared in our last number. The evidence now adduced showed that the man had been stabbed first and then thrown into the river, and it also showed a probability that the deed was done on the night of Friday week, on Vauxhall-bridge. At the first inquiry it was supposed that the deceased was the captain of a coasting schooner, but a man, named Blackwall, a river pilot, who it was thought knew deceased, upon this occasion said he did not think he was a seafaring man, and that he knew no captain of a Thames trading vessel that was missing. There was nobody to identify the body or give any material evidence as to who were the murderers of deceased. In consequence the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

CURIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday a singular, but very serious accident happened to a man named Henry Pope, a butcher, residing in the New-cut, Lambeth. The poor fellow, while in the act of cutting a calf's head in two, slipped his knife, and pierced his thigh to the extent of several inches, dividing the main blood-vessels. Mr. Edward Cock, one of the principal surgeons of Guy's Hospital, was sent for immediately, and upon his arrival found it necessary to cut down upon the femoral artery, which he succeeded in tying directly, and thus prevented the further loss of blood. The man is favourably progressing.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE BARQUE HERMES, OFF HOLYHEAD.—A Swede, named Henry Brown, has been examined and remanded at Liverpool, on a charge of attempting to burn the barque *Hermes*, Captain Donough, about nine miles off Liverpool. The vessel was on her voyage to Buenos Ayres yesterday week, when the occurrence took place. The prisoner was seen to light some matches, and a fire was discovered in the fore-castle. He also said he would either sink or burn the vessel. No motive whatever could be assigned for the attempt.

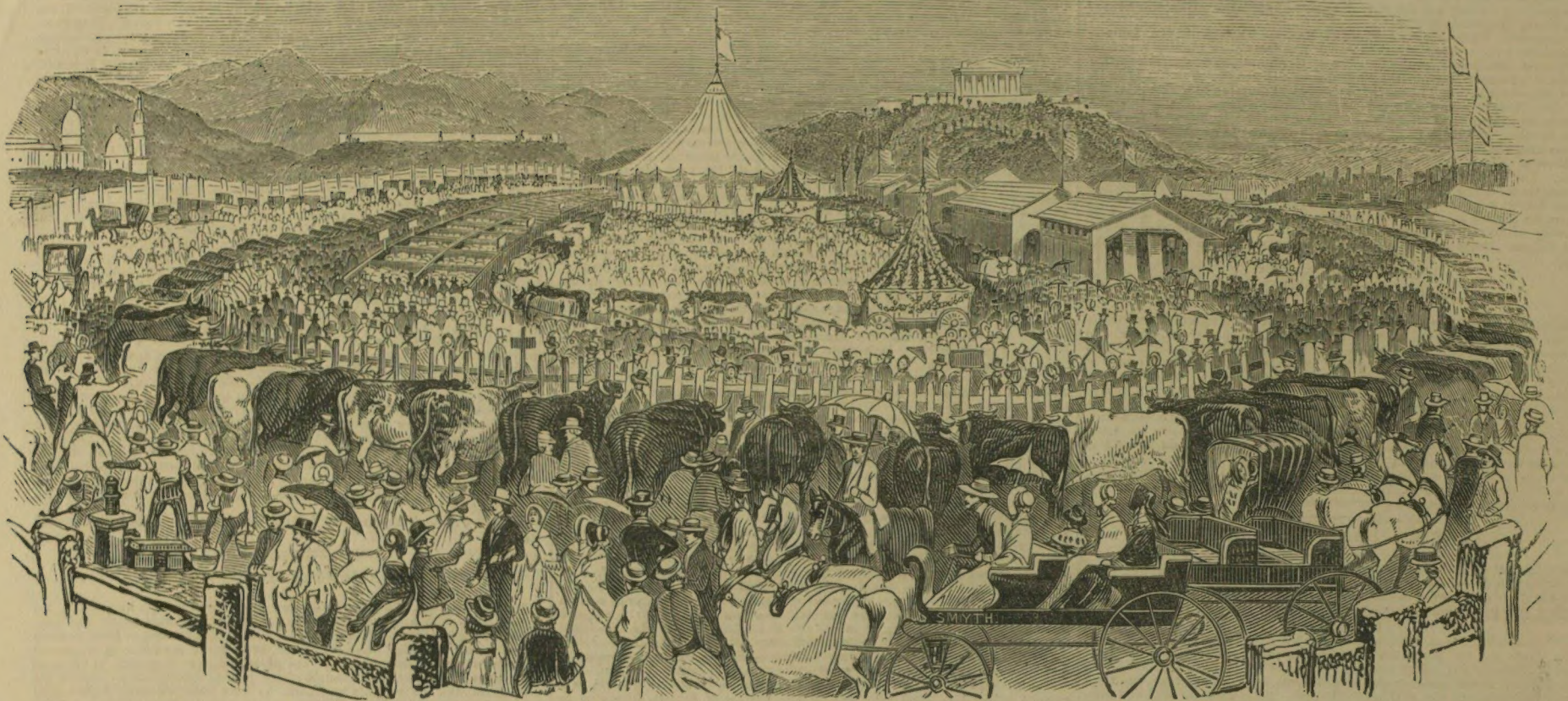
AWFUL SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, Mr. James Bennett, late partner to Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, and now managing clerk to Messrs. Yates and Turner, solicitors, Great George-street, Westminster, came in his usual health and spirits to the office, which he has been accustomed to do for upwards of fifteen years, and whilst in the act of speaking to one of the clerks he fell on the floor, and an effort being made to raise him, he was found insensible and helpless. A messenger was immediately sent for medical aid, and Mr. M'Cann, surgeon, of Parliament-street, promptly attended, and pronounced him dead, but, notwithstanding, opened the temporal artery, from which blood freely flowed. Mr. M'Cann gave it as his opinion that the deceased died from apoplexy, being of a very sanguine and plethoric temperament.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE CITY.—Shortly after one o'clock on Monday morning, one of the most determined attempts at murder took place in St. Paul's Churchyard, that has ever been heard of. The object of attack was Collins, of the City Police, whose beat has been of late a meeting-place for bad characters. The inspectors and Collins have been the means of removing some, but other persons have taken their situations. On Monday morning, about half-past one o'clock, Collins was walking on his beat, when suddenly a tall, stout fellow, about six feet high, tripped the officer up. He fell heavily, but not being at the time insensible, he endeavoured to draw his truncheon, when his assailant, standing over him, unfortunately got possession of it, and struck him several blows over the head. Shortly afterwards the officer was found bleeding profusely from his wounds, and quite insensible. The wounded man was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he remains without the least hope of recovery. The individual who committed the murderous assault is named Isaac Higgs, a paper-stainer, at Lambeth. He was examined at Guildhall on Wednesday, before Mr. Alderman Wilson, when the facts above stated were given in evidence.—Higgs excused himself on the ground of intoxication.—Mr. Alderman Wilson said if he had been drinking, that would not justify such a savage assault. The police must be protected in the execution of their duty, and he should commit the prisoner for trial and instruct the City Solicitor to prosecute.

CURIOUS CHARGE OF ARSON.—An extraordinary sensation has been created in Bishop Stortford, in consequence of the apprehension of Alfred, son of Mr. Yardley, pawnbroker, together with Sarah Fuller, his servant girl, who were charged, the former with having set fire to the dwelling-house of his father, and the latter as an accessory. The woman has been discharged, and Yardley fully committed for trial at the next Hertford Assizes. On the 5th ult., the premises of Mr. Yardley were found to be in flames, when a great quantity of property was destroyed, a great portion of which belonged to the poor of Stortford and the neighbourhood. Young Yardley was very much respected, and would, on attaining his majority (in a few months), come into possession of very considerable property.

FATAL OCCURRENCE ON THE GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—An inquest has been held at Alraham, (Cheshire) on view of the body of Elizabeth Astbury, aged 39, who was killed by the early train from Crewe on Tuesday morning week, at about three o'clock. It appeared in evidence that the deceased was a native of Stoke, in the Staffordshire Potteries, and had been visiting her friends at Manchester. The footsteps of the deceased were traced from Crewe to Choldmondeston; at the latter place she was found dead by Evan Roberts, the engine-man employed by the Grand Junction Company, who indistinctly saw something between the rails as he passed Choldmondeston from Crewe, by the three o'clock train on Tuesday morning; on his return from Chester, shortly afterwards, he stopped the train at Choldmondeston, where he found the body of the deceased dreadfully mutilated, portions of the skull and brain being scattered on and about the rails. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and imposed a nominal dead-end on the train.

Letters from Cordova of the 11th inst. mention that a rich landed proprietor in the neighbourhood of Fuente Genil, in the Quebradas, had been carried off by a troop of riders, who demanded 50,000 reals ransom. The smuggler Wavarro, and seven other brigands, were said to be the authors of this act of violence.



THE GREAT POUGHKEEPSIE CATTLE SHOW.

GREAT AMERICAN STATE FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.

We have frequently illustrated these "monster meetings" in our own country, and it may neither be uninteresting nor useless to see how they are managed upon the other side of the Atlantic. The specimen we have chosen for representation is somewhat magniloquently termed "The Great Annual State Fair and Cattle Show of the New York State Agricultural Society, for 1844," held at Poughkeepsie, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of September, "the three glorious days dedicated to the farming and agricultural interests of this great country." The preparations are thus described in the *Weekly Herald*:—

"The site of the fair is half a mile to the east of the town, on the summit of a slight elevation, which affords a view of the whole scene. It occupies a tract of ground of about ten acres, which is enclosed by a substantial seven foot wall of boards, which effectually excluded all but those who paid the ticket at the moderate rate of 1s. each. The whole enclosure is in the form of an oval much elongated. On one

side are erected an infinity of pens for hogs, folds for sheep, stalls for oxen, stands for horses, and various other fixtures for quadrupeds, which makes it, one would think, no bad representation of the interior of Noah's ark. Other edifices there are, too, in prodigious numbers. There are tents pitched for the "Light Guards," or some other dashing company or companies expected to come from New York; there is to be a mammoth marquee, within whose ample precincts a whole host of men, women, and children can take shelter, when they like, from the sun's heat, and from the rain, if it be necessary. In different places throughout the fair ground, the committee have caused to be erected a great number of commodious booths, or, as they are termed here, shanties, which are to be appropriated to the sale of refreshments—but to the utter exclusion of that vile rogue, alcohol, who will be, on no condition, looked upon as admissible inside the walls. However, to conceal those who are familiar with this personage, John Barleycorn, *alias* Alcohol, it is to be observed that a numerous posse of his admirers have, not only for

the benevolent purpose of providing him with quarters, but also with a view to avoid the rent of a tenement inside the wall of partition, built sundry emporiums outside, where everything, from egg nog to brandy smashers, and hot punch, may be had on moderate terms, for cash."

In the centre of the ground, and running parallel with its greatest length, stands a row of sheds for the display of horticultural and agricultural specimens, implements, ladies' work, &c.

The first day was appropriated to the choice of officers, committees, &c.; entries of stock, trial of implements, &c.; the number of premiums competed for were 500.

Wednesday was dedicated to the grand exhibition of cattle, farming products, and implements.

According to the *Weekly Herald*, nothing could be finer than the display of Black Cattle of every description: they occupied a strip of the field extending around the whole circumference of the oval enclosure; and it would be difficult to match the collection beheld with lively satisfaction to-day, for size, weight, symmetry, breed, colour, and other leading qualities, by which the merits of stock are estimated. Horses were less numerous; but swine and sheep were in thousands.

A detailed description of the thousands of curious machines, and ingenious contrivances for curtailing, expediting, and facilitating agricultural labour, would take a good-sized volume. There were of the plough alone, hundreds of specimens; also, harrows and rakes, hoes and spades; machines for churning, reaping, threshing, winnowing, and grinding; machines for sowing, cutting straw, cornstalks, &c., and a great variety of ingenious horse-powers to set them in motion. The *belles* on the ground were, you may be sure, quite numerous; but we cannot forbear to mention, whilst on the topic of machinery, two bells of another description, made at Meneely's foundry, West Troy, the tones of which are full of melody. One of these bells weighs 650 pounds, the other 1525 pounds, and are excellent specimens in their line. But the most wonderful exhibition was the arrival of "the Farmers' Car," from Hyde Park, drawn by ten yoke of oxen. A waggon of enormous length, height, and capacity, was attached to this famous team. Perpendicular and transverse rails were raised thereon, and ornamented with fruit, flowers, and forest foliage; whilst, through the interstices peered the smiling products of the farm, the orchard, and the granary, in every possible shape. This stupendous car is shown towards the centre of the large engraving. An exhibition of another character was that of Colonel Chaplin, who caused to be labelled in large characters upon his tent the following:—"General Tom Thumb beat at last—The celebrated dwarf, Colonel Chaplin, nineteen years old, twenty-seven inches high, and weighing twenty-six pounds—The smallest man living to be seen here." There were on the ground to-day several hundreds of the Poughkeepsie and Fishkill firemen, with music, banners, and engines, in full uniform. There were, altogether, 40,000 persons present.

The great feature of Thursday was a Ploughing Match by nine teams. In the afternoon, the meeting in the marquee (shown in our engraving), numbering nearly 1000 ladies, was addressed at great length, and most eloquently, by Mr. Bancroft, of Massachusetts. Then came the award of payment of the premiums; and thus terminated the proceedings of the Great Poughkeepsie State Fair.

The larger engraving shows the general arrangement of the Fair: in the foreground are visitors, some of them farmers, carrying umbrellas to keep off the sun; next, are the fine black cattle, and then the Floral Car; to the right are the refreshment booths; to the left, the white buildings of Poughkeepsie; and, in the distance, the Reservoir, the Marquee, and the College; the latter, a superb white marble structure, after the Parthenon, and situate two miles distant.

INCORPORATION OF BRIGHTON.—A meeting of householders of the borough of Brighton, was held on Monday to consider the propriety of petitioning the Queen to grant a charter of incorporation. Some difference of opinion prevailed, and ultimately a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the extent of the change in local affairs which an incorporation would entail.

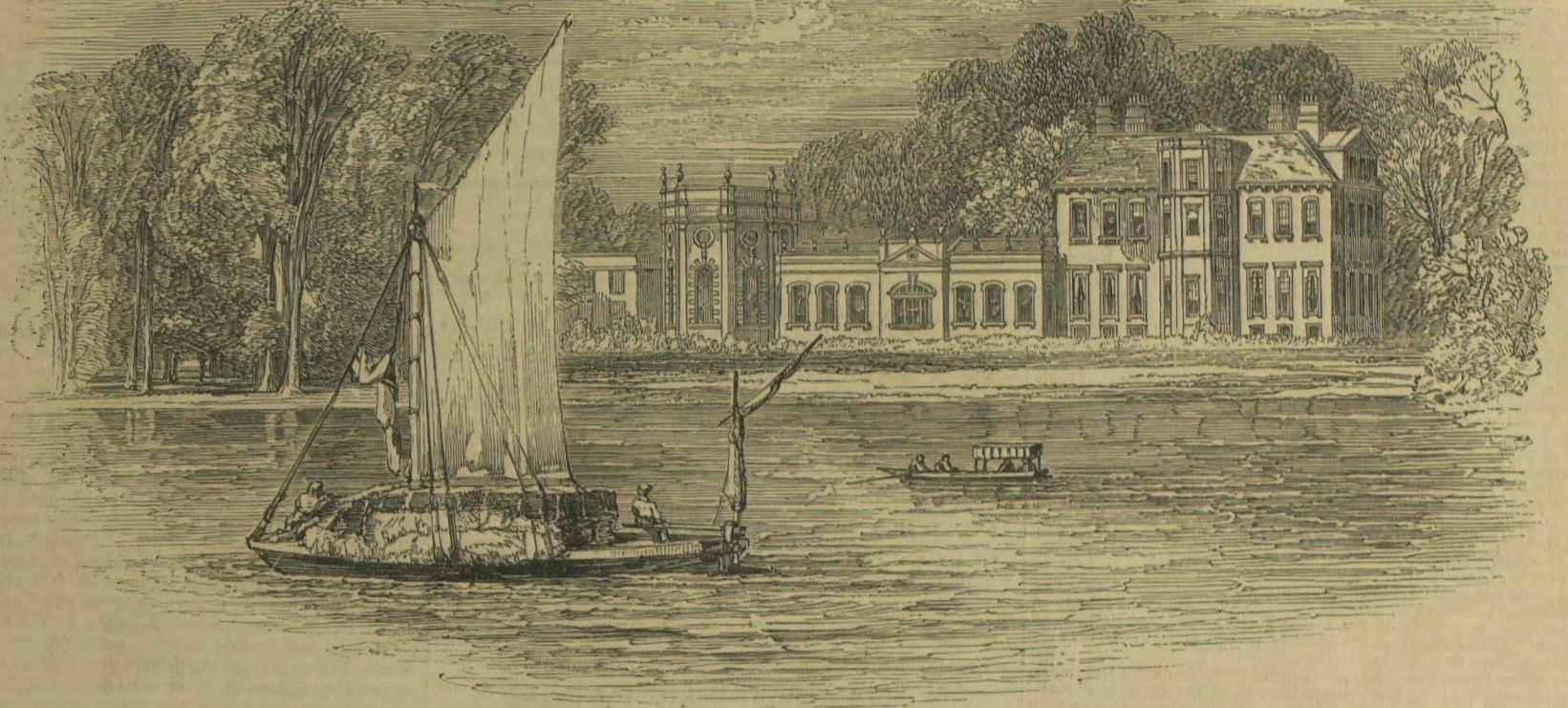
EFFECTS OF THE SEASON.—Mrs. Martha Scrafton has at present growing in her garden at Aislaby, near Whitby, Yorkshire, an apple tree, which bore blossom in Christmas, again in spring, and after producing a good crop of fruit, is again to be seen in blossom.

PUBLIC WALKS IN MANCHESTER.—Sir George Philips has subscribed £500 to the fund raising for the establishment of public walks in that town.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—On Friday an inquest was held before Mr. Chapman, at the Atlas Hotel, Manchester, on the body of James Carse, a map-dealer, of Rochdale, whose death resulted from the injuries received on the Oldham branch of the Manchester and Leeds Railway. It appeared, from the evidence of Elizabeth, wife of William Leigh, hatter, of Rochdale, that she and Carse got into a railway train at Oldham, on Wednesday evening, and were going to Rochdale, but, on the arrival of the train at the Middleton junction, Carse opened the door of the carriage, which was a third class, as the train was slackening its pace, and tried to get out, when his foot slipped, and he fell across the rail. The off-wheel of the succeeding waggon passed over his thighs, and he was removed to the Manchester Infirmary within half an hour of the accident, but he survived the injury only until Thursday night, when he died about half-past seven. The witness stated that deceased was in liquor at the time of the accident, and the fault was entirely his own. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."



INTERIOR OF THE GREAT MARQUEE.



ORLEANS HOUSE, TWICKENHAM; ONCE THE RESIDENCE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

ORLEANS HOUSE, TWICKENHAM.

Our readers will remember that his Majesty the King of the French, during his recent visit, paid a visit to the handsome mansion at Twickenham, where the King, then Duke of Orleans, took up his residence on his arrival from New York, in the year 1800. Here the royal exile had, at length, an opportunity of enjoying some repose in the midst of the best English society. The duke engaged with zeal in the study of political economy, and the institutions of Great Britain; at times making excursions with his brothers into the country, and from taste and habit becoming almost an Englishman. The only pressing subject of concern was the infirm health of the Duke of Montpensier. With a somewhat weakly constitution, deranged by long and cruel confinement in prison, he had, since his first arrival in England, experienced a gradual sinking in bodily strength. Notwithstanding every effort of medicine to save him, this amiable and accomplished prince died May 18, 1807. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, where his tomb is marked by an elegant Latin epitaph, the joint composition of the Duke of Orleans and General Dumouriez.

Writing from Twickenham to the late Bishop of Landaff, in July, 1804, the duke observes—"I quitted my native land so early, that I have hardly the habits or manners of a Frenchman, and I can say with truth that I am attached to England, not only by gratitude, but by taste and inclination. In the sincerity of my heart do I pray that I may never leave this hospitable soil. But it is not from individual feeling only that I take so much interest in the success of England—it is also as a man. The safety of Europe, of the world itself, the happiness and independence of the human race, depend upon the safety and independence of England."

A correspondent has penned the following:—

ROYAL SOLILOQUY

SAID TO HAVE BEEN SPOKEN IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF TWICKENHAM OR ETON.

"Ye distant spires, ye antique towers
That crown the watery glade,
Where grateful Science still adores
Her Henry's holy shade;
And ye, that from the stately brow
Of Windsor's heights th' expanse below,
Of grove, of lawn, of mead survey,
Whose turf, whose shade, whose flowers among,
Wanders the hoary Thames along
His silver-winding way!—
And thou, fair Twickenham, where of old
Some thirty summers erst I stray'd,
It glads mine eyes now to behold
Each happy hill, each peaceful shade!
Time has wrought many changes since
Here in thy home as exil'd Prince
I found thy hospitality,
But time has wrought no change in me!
The circumstance of pomp and pow'r,
Attends me at the present hour—
But still in grateful heart the same,
I'll ever bless old England's name!

Orleans House was, in the reign of Queen Anne, the property of her Secretary

of State, Mr. Johnson, who built the large octagon room at the extremity of the gallery, for the express purpose of entertaining Queen Anne there. The house was erected from a design by the celebrated Earl of Burlington. It afterwards became the property of G. Morton Pitt, Esq., and was purchased from him by Admiral Sir George Pocock, K.B., who left it to his son, the late baronet, by whom it was sold in 1827, to the present possessor, Alexander Murray, Esq., the member for the County of Kirkcubright. The Pocock family held the property for about a century.

SILVER TROWEL.

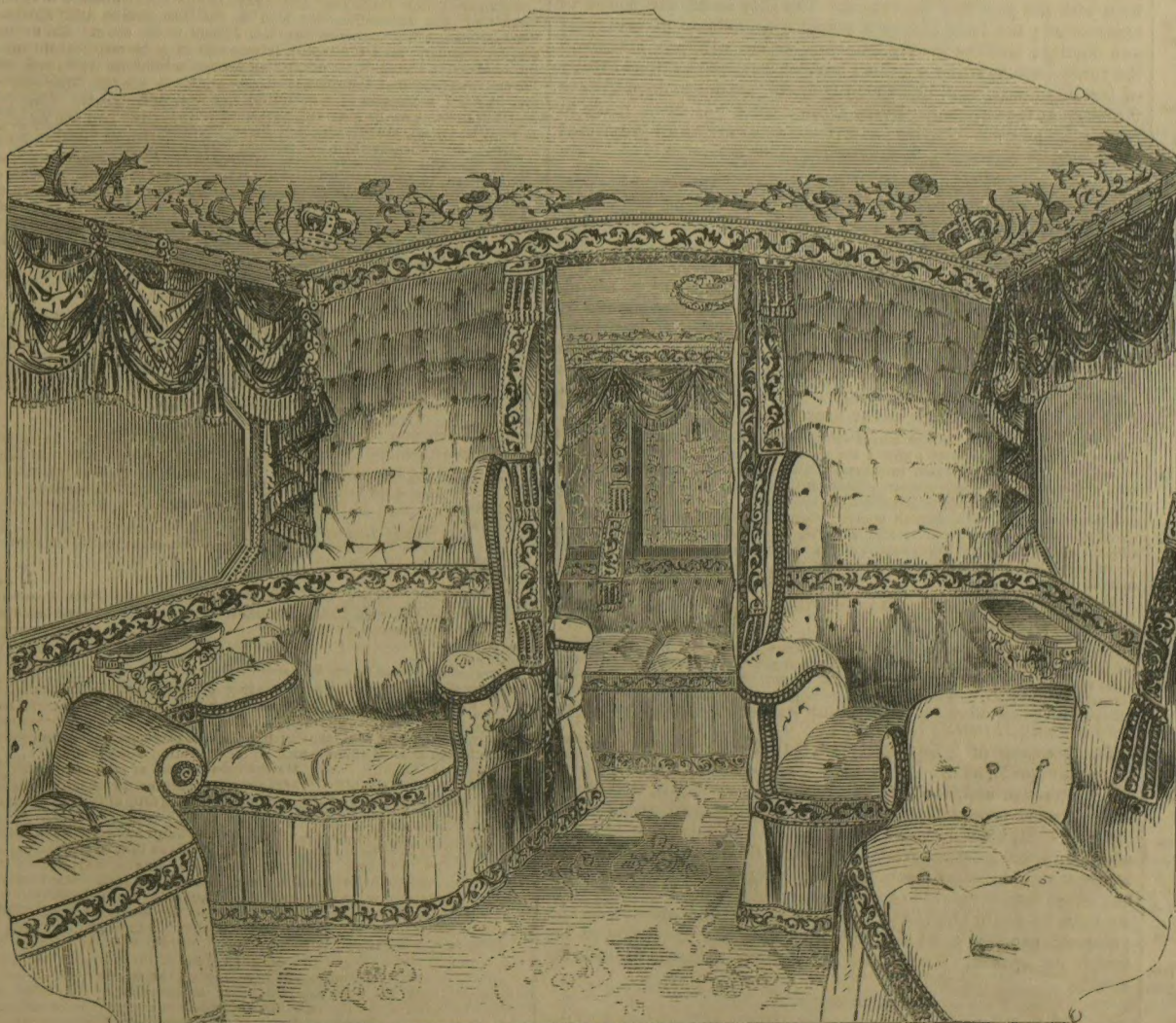
This superb implement was manufactured for laying the first stone of the New



SILVER TROWEL.

Docks, at Birkenhead, and was used by Sir Philip Egerton, M.P., for that purpose, on Wednesday last.

The trowel was designed and executed by Mr. Joseph Mayer, jeweller and goldsmith, of Lord-street, Liverpool. It is of unique design, its several ornaments being emblematical of commerce and navigation. The form of its head is that of the Greek helm, or paddle. On the blade, or flat part, is a



INTERIOR OF THE NEW ROYAL SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY STATE CARRIAGE.—See next page.

The carriages of the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers will assemble at the lower end of St. James's-street to be in readiness, at half-past ten o'clock, to fall into the line immediately after the Queen's procession.

The carriages of the Cabinet Ministers will form in like manner, and be ready at the same time to fall into the line immediately after those of the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers.

The procession to leave Buckingham Palace at a quarter to eleven o'clock. The route is along the Park, through the iron gates by the German Chapel, into Pall-mall, along Pall-mall, Cockspur-street, and Charing Cross (in front of the Nelson column), the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Church-yard, Cheapside, to the Royal Exchange.

The general direction of the procession is under the orders of Lord Charles Wellesley, Clerk Marshal; Major-General Wemyss, Equerry to the Queen; and Lieut.-Colonel Bouvier, Equerry to Prince Albert.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.—Official notices have been issued, stating that on the occasion of her Majesty visiting the City, on Monday next, to open the Royal Exchange, the Treasury and the other public offices will be shut, and the day observed as a holiday. The Lord Mayor has issued various regulations, providing that the streets between Bishopsgate-street and Temple-bar be closed at seven in the morning on Monday, and that no vehicle be allowed to remain after eight o'clock. Also, that no person be allowed to pass or remain in the Poultry, Mansion-house-street, Cornhill, Bartholomew-lane, or Threadneedle-street, after seven o'clock, except inhabitants and others going to the houses in those streets, who will be permitted to pass for that purpose until nine o'clock, after which time no person whatever will be admitted into those streets. That no carriage be admitted into any of the streets between Temple-bar and Bishopsgate-street after seven o'clock, except those going to the Exchange (who must produce their tickets of invitation).

We understand that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the Garter vacant by the death of the late Duke of Grafton upon the Earl of Powis.

Lord Brougham left town this morning for the continent, his lordship being about to pass the winter at his residence at Cannes, in the south of France.

Sir Robert Peel returned to town this morning from his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. Miss Peel, we are happy to hear, is daily gaining strength.

The marriage between Lord Loftus and Miss Hope is definitively arranged to take place on Tuesday next, when it is expected the Duke of Wellington will give away the bride at the altar.

WILL OF THE LATE DR. DALTON.—The will of Dr. John Dalton, late of Manchester, has just been proved in Doctors' Commons by William Nield, Esq., Peter Clare, Esq., and the Rev. W. Johns, the executors, each of whom have a legacy of 19 guineas. The deceased gives the handsome sum of £2000 to his executors "to found a professorship of chemistry at Oxford." To the Society of Friends at Wigan, Cumberland, £300. To the school of the Society of Friends at Ackworth, York (attended by deceased for 20 years), £500. To Dr. Henry, late of Manchester, but now of Hertford, all his manuscripts, &c. His gold and silver medals presented to him "by the Royal Societies of London" he bequeaths to the Manchester Philosophical Institution, of which he was late president. To his housekeeper he gives £200 and the remainder of his property to various relations. The personal property is sworn under £4000.

PREPARATIONS IN THE METROPOLIS FOR THE CERE MONY ON MONDAY.—The state of the metropolis, and the appearance of all the streets and leading thoroughfares along or near which the royal procession will move on Monday, was to-day (Saturday) quite extraordinary, and to the man of business, in many cases gave no little annoyance. Crowds of persons flocked the streets, and if the mere preparations have caused so great a muster, it is difficult to say what will be the state of the town on Monday. At every turn nothing was heard but the sound of the saw and the hammer; the City of London seemed to be one universal workshop, and the traders of every other description—all with one consent—seemed suddenly to have taken it into their heads to turn carpenters; and "seats," "seats," "seats," and the prices of the same, formed the only topic of conversation. The appearance of the City was to-day striking and novel—not on account of the crowds merely, but by the unusual character which many of the faces presented; they were not the earnest, business-like, plodding countenances which meet the view day by day, but many of them were fresh farmers, country curates, and pretty misses, brought up to London to witness the all-absorbing subject of the eight-reers. In consequence of the increased demand, which appears principally to come from the country, fresh scaffolds are raised in some parts. The barriers erected in Farringdon street and Bridge-street have been placed several yards back, so that a very large area will be left for the accommodation of the public. It is calculated that above two-thirds of the housekeepers in the City in the line of the procession have let off a pair of their houses on this memorable occasion. The London bankers have not been able to come to any uniform conclusion respecting the presentation of bills of exchange on Monday. The only point upon which they are unanimous is, that they will all close their establishments for the transaction of business at twelve o'clock. The Duke of Wellington and Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley have arrived in town, expressly to be present at the opening of the Royal Exchange.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—The Waterman steamer, No. 6, run against a ferry boat near Wapping dock yesterday, and the boatman, named Everet, and several of the passengers were knocked overboard and drowned. One passenger was picked up with his jaw dreadfully broken, and another with his leg broken, and conveyed in a boat to Rotherhithe.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN YORKSHIRE.—We regret to announce that the crime of incendiarism has appeared within the last few days in the East Riding of Yorkshire, two destructive fires of agricultural produce having occurred. A wheat stack has been maliciously set fire to on the farm of Mr. T. Robinson, at Ellerker, near South Cave. The stack was consumed, and some adjoining stacks and other valuable property narrowly escaped destruction. Four corn stacks belonging to Mr. Richard Horne, of Wold Farm, near North Newbald, together with a thrashing machine, have been destroyed by fire.

ANOTHER MURDER IN IRELAND.—Accounts have been received of another murder in Ireland. It took place on the borders of Tipperary. The victim was a person named Thomas M'Namara, who was employed as one of the bog-rangers on the county Limerick estate of the governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith. He was murdered about noon on the public road leading from Cappamore to Doon, on the lands of Ballycushown; there were people passing to and from the bog, bringing out turf to the very place where he was murdered. The police were soon on the spot, and arrested some persons whom they found there.

OUTRAGE AND BURGLARY AT MANCETTER.—An account has been received of a daring burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. Thomas Worthington, at Mancetter, near Atherstone, Warwickshire. The house was a few nights ago broken into by a gang of ruffians, wearing black masks, and their persons otherwise disguised. The burglars commenced their operations by cutting a hole in the front door, the noise of which disturbed Miss Worthington, who opened a window and inquired what they wanted, on which the burglars said the cows had escaped from the close; but Mr. Worthington, who had now joined his niece, ordered them to be off about their business, or he would shoot them. Of this the burglars took no notice, but continued their operations against the door, and at last succeeded in making an opening. The inmates, consisting of Mr. Worthington, a niece, a grand niece, and a servant lad and maid, were by this time fully prepared, and Mr. Worthington, who is in his 89th year, placed himself at the door, and with a drawn sword cut and stabbed at the fellows through the hole they had made, and kept them at bay for a considerable time. The burglars battered the door to pieces; but while they were doing so, Miss Worthington brought her uncle his fowling-piece, loaded with swan shot, and desired him to shoot the villains; and seeing that his aged hands shook so that he could not take an aim, this heroic young lady pointed and held the gun while her uncle fired. The burglars, uttering the most horrid oaths and imprecations, next tore up the stones and threw them at the old gentleman and his niece, who still kept their places in the hall; at length, after half an hour's fighting, and Mr. Worthington's being wounded in the temple and in various parts of the body, the niece, who stood firmly by his side during the conflict, parleyed with the robbers, when one of them said all they wanted was money, and they did not want to hurt them. The lady then said, if they would promise not to hurt her uncle, no further resistance should be made, which the robbers promised, on which four of them made their way into the house, and after making the servant lad give up all his money, they next took from Miss Eliza Worthington, a grand niece of Mr. Worthington, a young lady about fifteen years old, all the money she had, threatening to hang her if she did not keep quiet. They then forced the niece to show them where the money was kept, which they took, as well as some fire-arms; and, after threatening the inmates, if they made any noise about the robbery, or took any steps to discover the robbers, they would come again some night, and burn the house and murder all the inmates, they took their departure, and no traces have been obtained of them. We are happy to say that neither Mr. Worthington nor any of his family are seriously injured.

At the Central Criminal Court, George Weston, John Cooper, alias Timberlake, and George Jackson, were tried yesterday for stealing some jewellery and other articles from the house of Mr. Blundell, in Agnes-street, Waterloo-road, under daring and heartless circumstances. The particulars recently appeared in our police reports. The jury found Cooper and Weston guilty, but acquitted Jackson. They were subsequently tried on another indictment, and all were convicted. Mr. Justice Maule sentenced Weston and Jackson to be transported for fifteen years, and Cooper for ten years.

FOREIGN.

MARRIAGE OF QUEEN ISABELLA OF SPAIN.—A Madrid correspondent assures us that a family compact has been entered into between Don Carlos on the one part, and Queen Christina on the other, for the marriage of Isabella of Spain to the Prince of the Asturias, eldest son of the former. The definitive arrangements were, we are informed, completed at Madrid on the 11th, and the contract has been signed at Bourges.

THE NEW SPANISH CONSTITUTION.—The Madrid journals of the 18th supply us with the heads of the bill for the reform of the Spanish Constitution, which was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on that day. The principal changes proposed are the suppression of the power of the Jury as to the qualification of offences of the press; the fixing of the legal duration of the Chamber of Deputies at five years; the suppression of the article prescribing the convocation of the Cortes for the 1st of December in each year; the fixing of the Regency, in the event of a minority, on the father, mother, or, in their default, the nearest relatives of the Monarch; and rendering it incumbent upon the Sovereign, in the event of a marriage, to communicate it to the Cortes, but rendering the approbation of that body unnecessary, except as regards the provisions under the marriage contract.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, Oct. 19:—Males, 458; females, 437; total, 895. Weekly average—Males, 453; females, 463; total, 946.

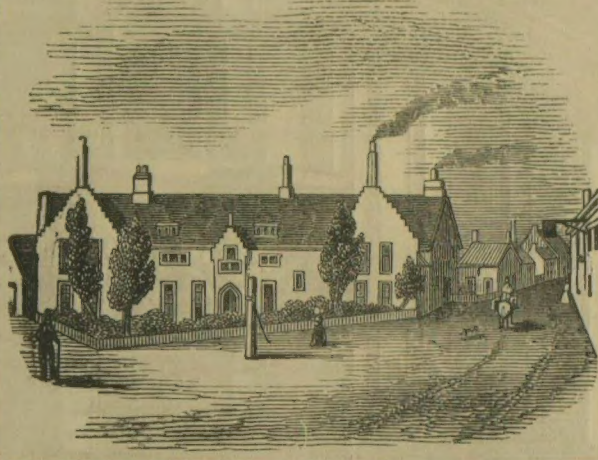
THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.



Notwithstanding the early commercial importance of the City of London, the merchants appear to have been unprovided with some fixed establishment where in they might assemble and transact business, until long after the building of the Bourse at Antwerp, in the year 1531. Stow tells us, in the picture he has left us of Lombard-street, that—"The merchants and tradesmen, as well English as strangers, for their general making of bargains, contracts, and commerce... did usually meet twice every day," at noon and in the evening. "But these meetings were unpleasant and troublesome, by reason of walking and talking in an open narrow street... being there constrained either to endure all extremes of weather, viz., heat and cold, snow and rain; or else to shelter themselves in shops."

The King himself (Henry VIII.), however, so early as 1535, proposed that the merchants should remove to the old edifice of Leadenhall, which they declined doing; and in 1537, Sir Richard Gresham, the wealthy merchant, laid before Cromwell, then Lord Privy Seal, the plan of a Bourse for London, to which he had, no doubt, been incited by a visit to Antwerp. In this attempt he was unsuccessful; but, before retiring from his mayoralty, in the following year, he made another effort to carry his design into execution in a letter which is still extant; proposing to erect the building in Lombard-street, at a cost of £2000. This application likewise failed, and the attempt was not, for some years, renewed. Thus, with Sir Richard Gresham rests the honour of having originally projected the "Goodly burse," which his son was happily possessed of the means as well as the inclination, thirty years later, to construct.

The name of Gresham is derived from a little village in Norfolk, where the ancestors of the future civic worthies had resided, it is said, for generations. They subsequently removed to Holt, a few miles from Gresham, in the midst of a wild heathy moor, in the most northern part of Norfolk, being only four miles distant from the sea. Here James Gresham (whose letters, written between 1443 and 1464, are included in the Paston Collection) probably erected the old manor-house, which Sir John Gresham, the brother of Sir Richard, converted into a free-school, and richly endowed with his own means. The edifice, as it stands at present, is shown in the annexed engraving.



HOLT SCHOOL,

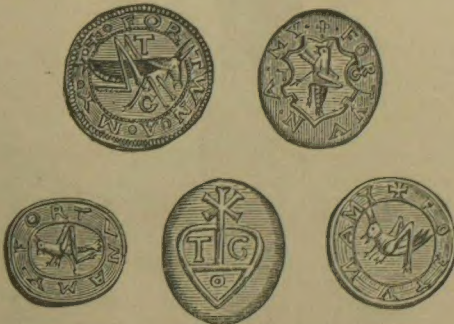
FORMERLY THE RESIDENCE OF THE GRESHAM FAMILY.

Thomas Gresham, who eventually founded the Royal Exchange, was the younger of two sons, and is supposed to have been born in London about 1519. He was educated at Cambridge, apprenticed to his uncle, Sir John, and admitted to the Mercers' Company in 1543, being then in his 25th year. A fine portrait of Sir Thomas hangs in the Company's Hall, in Cheapside; which we shall, next week, present to our readers.

We have not space to glance at the history of Gresham—how he became a merchant in 1544; Royal Agent at Antwerp to Henry VIII. and Edward IV.; removed by Queen Mary, but restored by Elizabeth; how he became Sir Thomas on undertaking the duties of Ambassador at the Court of the Duchess of Parma. His principal English residences were in Lombard-street; Mayfield, in Sussex, previously a favourite old palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury; and Osterley, in Middlesex; he had other country houses, but of less importance. Lombard-street was, in Gresham's time, the busiest and most important street in London; in short, it was as yet the only Exchange.

Like all other bankers and merchants of the day, Gresham had his shop in this street, with his grasshopper, his crest, over the door, as his sign. Those who feel any interest in so doing, may yet look upon the site of Gresham's house. It stood where now stands the banking-house of Messrs. Stone, Martin, and Co. Pennant saw the sign itself in the last century, which is understood to have remained on the spot till the erection of the present building. Mayfield and Osterley were magnificent places; and in both Gresham had the honour of a visit from his royal mistress. One of the rooms yet existing among the beautiful ruins of Mayfield is called the Queen's Chamber to this day.

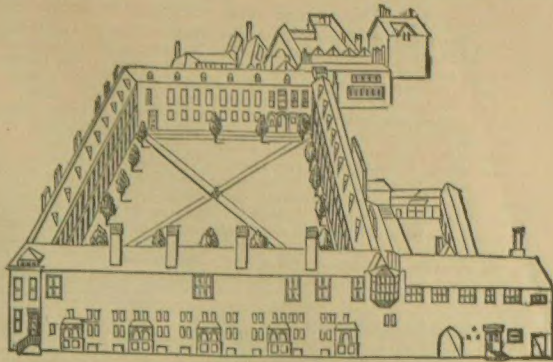
As we have just mentioned the grasshopper sign, we may here state that James Gresham's letters in the Paston Collection, are sealed with a grasshopper; a sufficient refutation of a tradition accounting for the adoption of that heraldic symbol by Sir Thomas Gresham, from a grasshopper having saved his life when he was a poor famished boy, by attracting a person to the spot where he lay, in a helpless condition! Still, it were almost a pity to disturb the legend, teaching, as it simply does, reliance upon God's Providence. In four of the annexed



SEALS USED BY SIR THOMAS GRESHAM,

the grasshopper is very prominent. Nor must we forget to mention, among Sir Thomas's residences, Gresham House, which stood in Fair Gardens, upon the site now occupied by the Excise Office, between Bishopsgate and old Broad-streets. This mansion Gresham munificently left as a college, richly endowed. We annex a view, from Vertue's plate, engraved in 1739. It was pulled down in 1768. The College was richly endowed: there was a fund expressly for lectures, which, after the College was taken down, were delivered at the Royal Exchange; but the trustees of the property have, at length, erected a suitable hall for the purpose, engraved in No. 60 of our journal.

To return to the more immediate subject of this sketch: in the year 1566, Sir Thomas Gresham offered to remedy the inconveniences of Lombard-street, by erecting a Bourse or Exchange, provided a site was found. A subscription was immediately set on foot for the purchase of the chosen spot in Cornhill, and in the alleys at the back, which, with the houses thereon standing, were ultimately bought for £3532. The ground was then made plain, and the whole conveyed over to Sir Thomas Gresham, by certain aldermen, in the name of the citizens generally. Sir Thomas, on his part, being at the house of Mr. John Rivers,

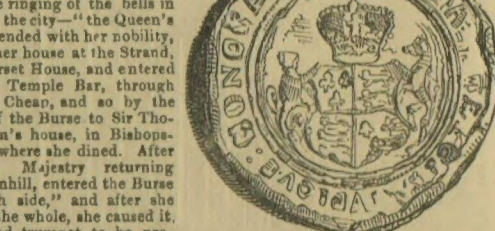


GRESHAM HOUSE, AFTERWARDS GRESHAM COLLEGE.

alderman, in company with other citizens, most frankly and lovingly promised that, within a month after the Bourse should be fully finished, he would present it in equal moieties to the City and the Mercers' Company. In token of his sincerity, he thereupon gave his hand to Sir William Garrard; and, in the presence of his assembled friends, drank a carouse to his kinsman, Thomas Rowe. Mr. Burgoon adds to this passage the remark: "How rarely do ancient documents furnish us with such a picture of ancient manners." On the 7th of June, 1566, Sir Thomas laid the first stone of the foundation, accompanied by several aldermen, each of whom laid a piece of gold upon it for the workmen. By November, 1567, the entire building was completed.

The general aspect of the new building presented striking evidence of its in every way Flemish character. As Flemish materials, Flemish workmen, and a Flemish architect were employed in the execution, so was the design itself a tolerably close imitation of a Flemish building—the great Bourse of Antwerp, engraved at page 272 of our present number. Two prints have been preserved of an interesting character, which show very completely the interior and exterior aspects of the building. They were executed in 1569, and from the date, and the inscription upon them, it appears not improbable, as Mr. Burgoon suggests, (in his excellent "Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham") that they were engraved at Gresham's own order. The exterior is engraved upon page 264. Its principal feature is a lofty square tower, with two balconied galleries, and a grasshopper surmounting the ball at its top, which stands on one side the entrance, and formed a bell-tower, from which issued at twelve at noon, and at six in the evening, the merchants' call to "Change." The pillars of the court were of marble. All the four corners of the building were ornamented with the founder's crest, the grasshopper. The building consisted essentially of two portions—an upper and a lower; the first being laid out in shops, one hundred in number, and the other into walks and rooms for the merchants, with shops on the exterior. We likewise annex a view of the interior, copied from the above print. We may, however, observe, that the column there seen in front of the northern entrance, commanding a view of the court within, is shown in no other engravings of London. The statues of the several sovereigns of England were ranged in niches in the upper story.

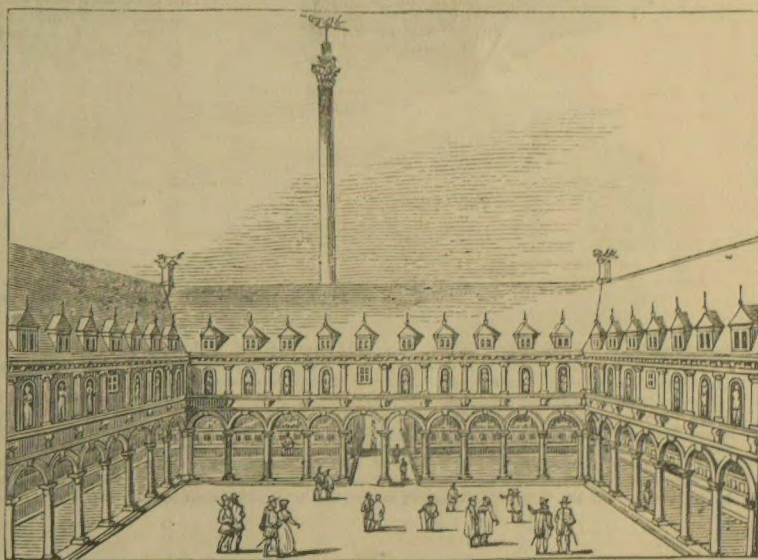
Long after the opening of this Exchange, the shops remained "in a manner empty;" when Gresham, by a new "device," soon altered the cheerless aspect of the place. It was noised abroad that the Queen was going to visit it, upon the strength of which Gresham prevailed upon certain shopkeepers to stock the shops, on promise of "one year rent free." All being prepared on January 27, 1571—amidst the ringing of the bells in every part of the city—"the Queen's Majesty, attended with her nobility, came from her house at the Strand, called Somerset House, and entered the city by Temple Bar, through Fleet-street, Cheap, and so by the north side of the Bourse to Sir Thomas Gresham's house, in Bishopsgate-street, where she dined. After dinner her Majesty returning through Cornhill, entered the Bourse on the south side," and after she had viewed the whole, she caused it, by herald and trumpet, to be proclaimed the Royal Exchange. A bas-relief through which Elizabeth had passed, existed down to the fire, commemorative of the incident:—



A MEDALLION TO COMMEMORATE THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, BY QUEEN ELIZABETH.

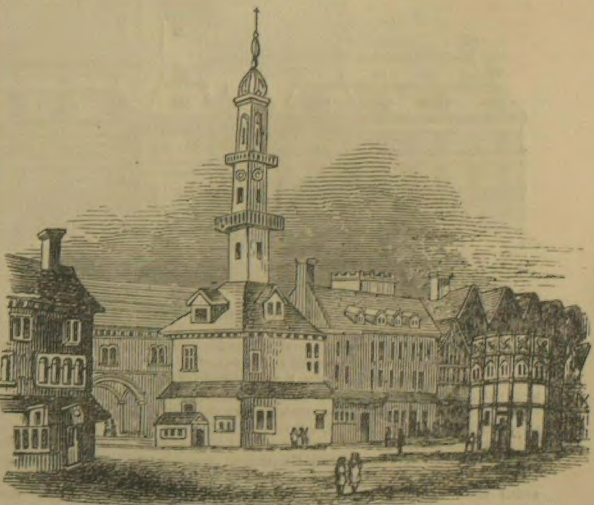
"Proclaim through every high street of the city,
This place be no longer called a Bourse;
But since the building's stately, fair, and strange,
Be it for ever called—the Royal Exchange."

Queen Elizabeth's Troubles, Part 3.—A Play, by T. Heywood, 1609.



INTERIOR OF THE FIRST EXCHANGE, 1569.

During the proclamation, leaden pieces, or medallions, were distributed among the populace. One of these medallions is in the collection of Mr. C. R. Smith, F.S.A., who has obligingly permitted our artist to engrave the same. The legend, which is very indistinct in the original, is as follows: "ANGLIÆ REGINA VBIQUE HONORATA." From the period of the Queen's visit, the shops of the Pawn soon rose in value from forty shillings to four pounds ten, "and then," says Stow, "all shops were furnished according to that time; for



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE AND THE TUN, IN CORNHILL, IN 1640.



THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—THE EAST AND SOUTH FRONTS.

then the milliners or haberdashers in that place sold mouse-traps, bird-cages, shoeing-horns, lanterns, and Jews'-trumpets, &c. There was, also, at that time that kept shops in the upper Pawn of the Royal Exchange—armourers, that sold both new and old armour—apothecaries, booksellers, goldsmiths, and glass-sellers." But we have in this passage only an indication of the transition period of the Exchange; for a few years later still, and the shops were filled with the richest wares that the world of commerce could produce. Not the least interesting part of the history of the old Exchange are its literary memorials, though, for the most part, their authors are unknown to fame. In the lower part of the Exchange, including the great court, jostling each other

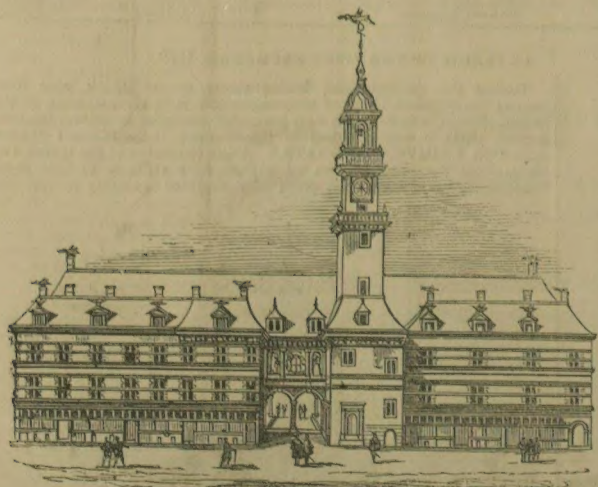
arising from the Exchange, and all the houses, buildings, &c., belonging to it, amounting to an annual income of £751 5s., besides all charges and reprisals.

Immediately after the death of the Lady Gresham, the Royal Exchange and its revenues reverted to the Corporation of the City of London and the Mercers' Company; a patent from the Crown, bearing date Feb. 3, 1614 (12 James I.), confirming them in their possession of the property.

The Royal Exchange was utterly destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666:—"When the fire was entered, how quickly did it run round the galleries, filling them with flames; then descending the stairs, compasseth the walks, giving forth flam-

ing volleys, and filling the court with sheets of fire. By-and-by the Kings fell all down on their faces, and the greater part of the stone building after them (*the founder's statue alone remaining*), with such a noise as was dreadful and astonishing." The very interesting fact recorded in the words we have marked with italics is noticed by all the historians of the Fire. The Statue is here represented; and it is a remarkable fact that the statue was again saved in the fire of 1838.

The re-edification of the Exchange became an object of prime concern after the Great Fire; and in Wren's plan for rebuilding London its reconstruction upon the ancient site formed a grand feature. Wren's project, however, was not

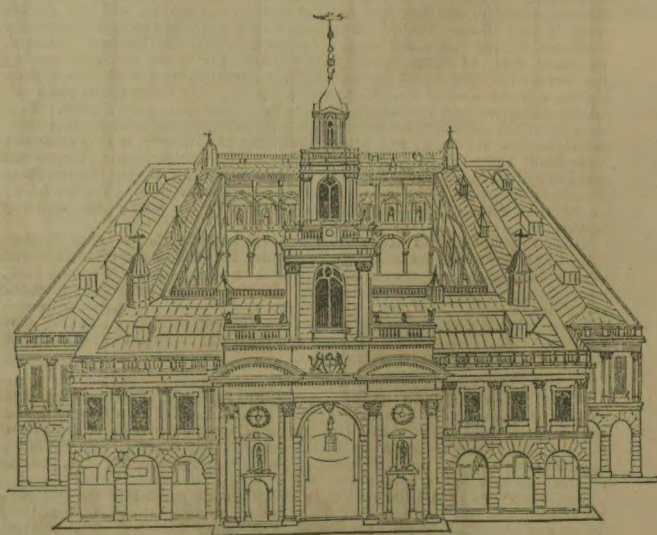


THE FIRST ROYAL EXCHANGE, 1569.

among the crowd, were men from almost every known nation of the world, habited in their respective costumes, interspersed with the more numerous English merchants, dressed in their large puffed breeches, long coats, short cloaks, and ruffs, appeared here the half-naturalized Fleming with his fur-trimmed coat and hat, and tight fitting pantaloons; then the lordly Venetian, in his long robes and elegant cap, &c. On Sundays and holidays, the Exchange appears to have been the resort of boys, children, and young rogues, who played all sorts of pranks therein. The preceding Engraving represents the Royal Exchange and the Tun, in Cornhill, in 1610, copied from Hollar's View. Sir Thomas Gresham died in 1579, and his wife in 1590. The latter enjoyed the rents,

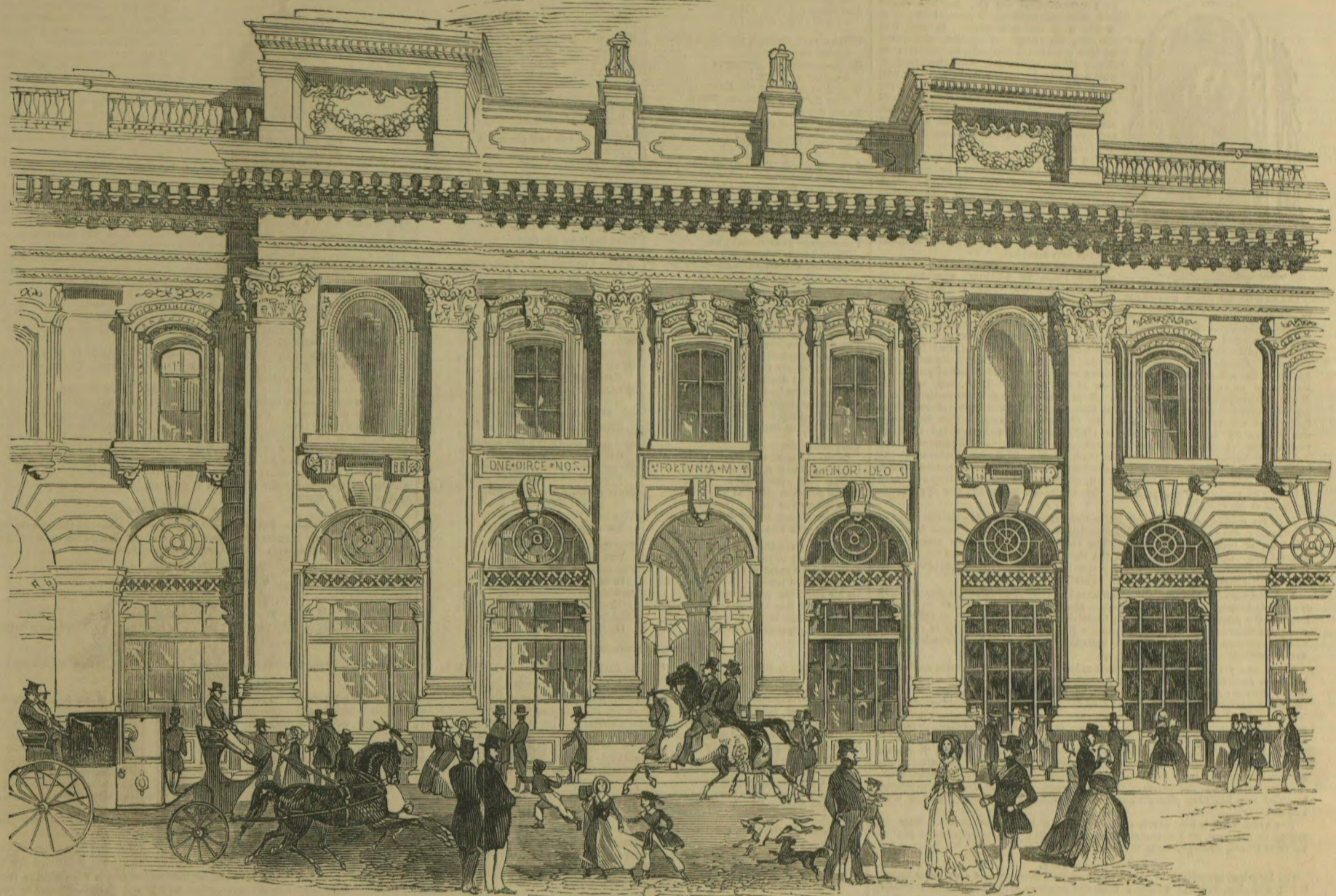


THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, 1838.

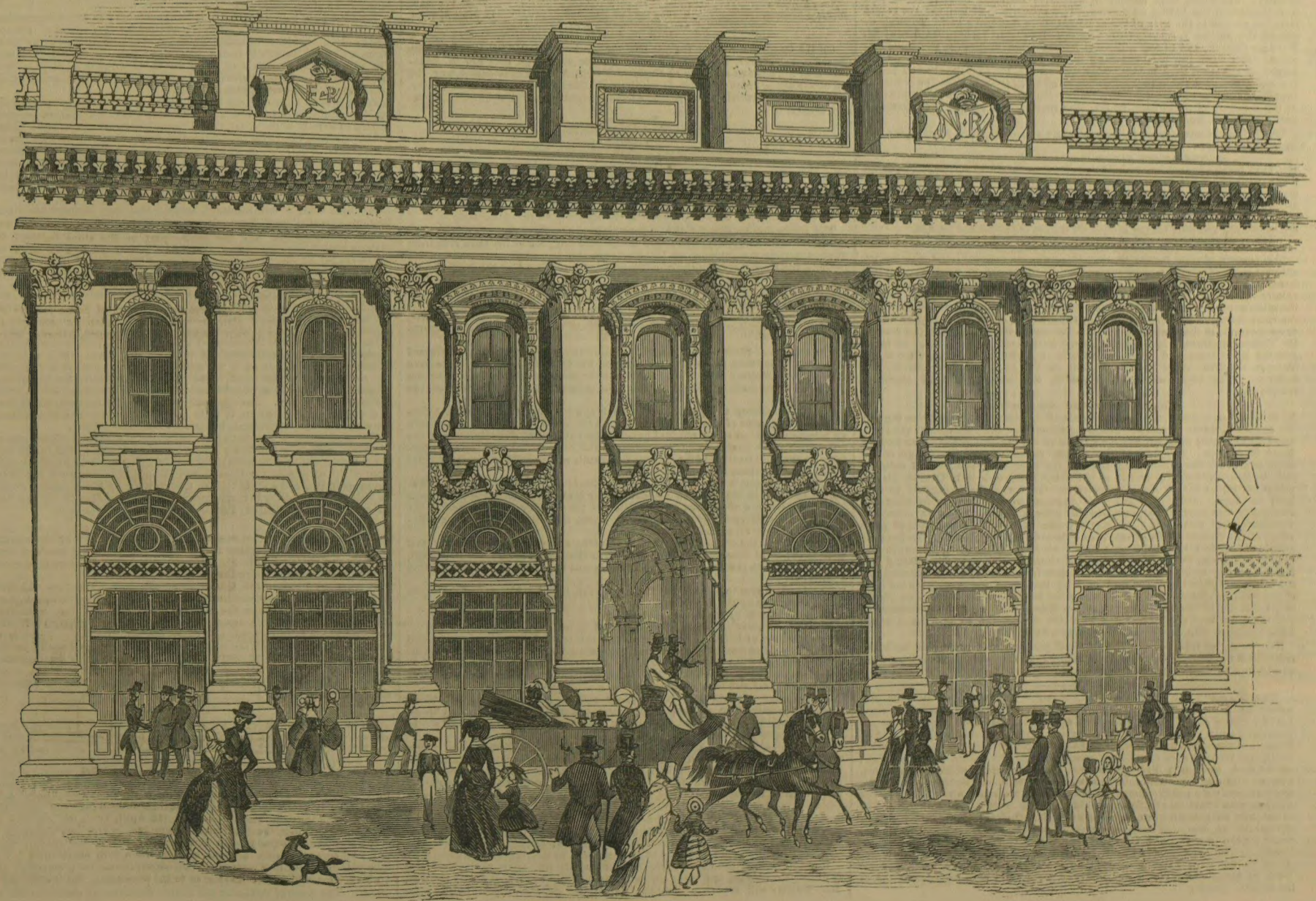


THE SECOND ROYAL EXCHANGE. 1669.

entertained; but within a month after the Fire estimates were prepared, and early in the following year the ground was cleared, and an order obtained from Charles II. for the Portland stone required. In April, 1667, Sir Jeremy was appointed architect, under the committee appointed by the Corporation of the City and the Mercers' Company. On October 23rd the first stone was laid by Charles II.; when a tapestried shed was set up, and a table spread with a chine of beef, grand dishes of fowl, gammons of bacon, dried tongues, anchovies, caviare, wines, &c.; and Charles gave £20 to the workmen. Similar ceremonies

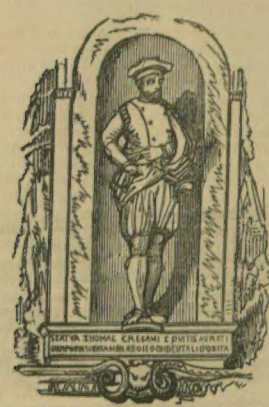


THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE THE NORTH ENTRANCE



THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—THE SOUTH ENTRANCE.

commemorated the laying of other "first stones," by the Duke of York and Prince Rupert—these ceremonies being very pleasant things. The edifice was completed in 1669, at an expense of nearly £39,000, besides an expenditure for additional site of about £7,000, or twice the cost of the entire original site; such had been the advance in the value of property here in the course of a century. The Exchange was re-opened to the merchants on the 28th of September, 1669.



STATUE OF SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.

The new building, in its essential features, greatly resembled the old, but was larger and more magnificent. A general view of it is shown in the next page. It had, like the old, its ranges of statues, sculptured on this occasion principally by Gibber; its shops above and below, now increased in number to two hundred; its bell-tower; and its uncovered quadrangle in the centre for the merchants, where was placed a statue of Charles II., by Spiller. The grand entrance, from Cornhill, was also decorated on each side by statues of the same King and of his father.

The ascent to the shops was by spacious staircases of black marble; the colonnade beneath was paved with white and black marble; and the open area with Turkey stones of a small size, the gift, according to tradition, of a merchant trading to that country, whose heart, perhaps, was opened by some unusually fortunate venture, which he thus fitly recorded.

We reluctantly pass over the association of the name of Addison, who has not only recorded his frequent visits to the Exchange, but has commemorated them in one of his most delightful papers in the *Spectator*. Sir Richard Steele has also contributed to the *Spectator* some details of the shops, which, in his time, produced a yearly rental of £4,000. By the year 1739, however, this sum had declined, especially in the upper story; but their place was supplied by other tenants. Among other offices, were the Lord Mayor's Court, the counting-houses of the several attorneys, resembling small shops, with a sort of projecting sign-board to each, bearing the name of its occupier. Then, too, were the Royal Exchange Assurance and other offices; the Gresham Lecture-room; and Lloyd's extensive establishment. (The Exchange and its neighbourhood, about this period, will be found engraved in No. 121 of our journal.) This Exchange was frequently repaired; as, about 1767, when Parliament voted £10,000 towards the charges; but the most extensive reparations and improvements were made between the years 1820 and 1826, by Mr. G. Smith, architect to the Mercers' Company, at a cost of about £30,000. Among these improvements was building a new stone tower, 128 feet high, on the south front, in place of a more lofty one of timber. Thus repaired, the Exchange presented the appearance depicted at page 264.

Thus the edifice remained until its entire destruction by fire, on the night of Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1838, the flames having first been seen to burst from the windows of Lloyd's Coffee-room. The conflagration was truly magnificent. Amidst the tumult of the populace, the shouts of the firemen, and the crash of the falling masonry, the chimies in the tower began to play their popular air on this day, "There's a rue luck about the house."

A second time burned out, the merchants had once more to seek a new, though temporary home. This matter was soon accomplished. The South Sea House received the members of "Lloyd's;" whilst the Court of the Exchequer Office, formerly the Court of Sir Thomas Gresham's House, and subsequently of Gresham College, accommodated the general mercantile body, as it had done before, on the occasion of the similar calamity.

It was now proposed to rebuild the Exchange with an open area, as before, but upon an enlarged scale, and improved approaches thereto; the cost being defrayed by the Corporation of London and the Company of Mercers (to be reimbursed out of the Gresham estate), and by a grant from Government. Mr. Tite, F.S.A., was then chosen architect, and the materials chosen—granite for the stylobate, and the finest Portland stone for the superstructure. The first stone was laid on January 17, 1842, with great ceremony, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in the presence of Aldermen (now Sir John) Pirie. It should here be explained that the ground has been cleared westward of the site, by removing the two stacks of buildings in front of the Bank, so as to leave an uninterrupted area from the intersection of the streets in front of the Mansion House, in which area has been placed Chantrey's equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington.

The great work is now nearly completed. We have from time to time reported its progress, and at present we shall confine our description to the respective fronts, abridged from the *Morning Herald*:

EXTENT AND SITE.

The length of the edifice is about 300 feet from east to west; or, according to Mr. Tite's plan, 293 feet 6 inches from the columns of the portico, on the west, to the pilasters on the east. The general width of the building averages about 160 feet; the width of the portico is 84 feet, and the extreme width at the east end, at the broadest part, being 175 feet, and the width through the centre, from north to south, 144 feet.

THE EXCHANGE.

The Exchange is entered at each of the four sides by an arched opening placed directly in the centre of each side, the form of the archway being parallelogram, by which the area or principal court is gained.

THE EXTERNAL FACADES.

The west front, with its portico, is superior in its dimensions to any in this country. The width from outside to outside of the eight columns of the first row, the second row having six corresponding columns, is 90 feet, and the height from the ground to the apex of the pediment is 74 feet and a half. The dimension of the portico is consequently 26 feet wider and 16 higher than that of St. Martin's Church, and 14 feet wider and 7 higher than that of the General Post-office. This front has been engraved in No. 101 of our Journal. The general height of the order used in this building is 50 feet, the tower at the east end to the top of the vane rising to the extreme height of 170 feet. The tower will be found engraved in our No. 89. The emblematical sculptures in the tympanum of the pediment of the portico, by Mr. Westmacott, have already been described and engraved in No. 94 of our Journal.

We shall, next week, detail the portico more at length, when we shall engrave its interior.

THE SOUTH FRONT (engraved at page 264).

Has been much admired for the boldness of its architectural outline. The shops along the footpath are divided by pilasters with Corinthian capitals; and over the centre archway or entrance is an attic, which contributes greatly to the general architectural elegance of the facade. In the three central compartments, are sculptured festoon enrichments of the fruits and flowers of all nations, also shields, the balustrade and attic having sculptured frames of shields and foliage.

THE EAST FRONT.—(See page 264).

The corners of this facade, north and south, are rounded, and each has an attic similarly ornamented with sculpture. In the centre, or midway along this front, is the entrance to the Exchange, beneath the tower, in which the clock and chimies are placed. The tower is, in every respect, accordant with the style of the other parts of the building; Italian; the tower has an octagonal lantern over the clock and chime rooms, and is surmounted by a dome, supported by Corinthian columns, at the summit of which is the vane with the grasshopper crest of Sir Thomas Gresham. In a niche prepared in the east front above the entrance into the inner court and grand quadrangle, a statue in Portland stone of Sir Thomas Gresham is to be placed, now in the hands of Mr. Behnes, the sculptor. The keystones, spandril panels, &c., are enriched by elaborate sculpture.

THE NORTH FRONT (see page 265)

Is, in all its main features, the same as that of the south front, except as regards the entrance into the merchants' area or quadrangle. On each side of the archway are two niches intended for the figures of Sir Richard Whittington and Sir Hugh Myddelton. As a general observation, we must state the design of the north and south fronts are much praised, for their unbroken lines of entablature, with a repetition of arches of the same character. Mr. Tite, in his explanatory remarks to the committee on the design he submitted to that body in April, 1840, observes:—"It appears to me that a building for essentially commercial purposes should present the character of grandeur, simplicity, and usefulness. In this way the universally acknowledged good effect of the Bouvée at Paris has been obtained. In that building the lines are simple and unbroken, and the large arched windows surrounding the walls behind the columns, have all the character of shops or offices." Considering the difficulties the architect had to contend with from the shape of the ground, for the tower named in the directions issued by the committee to preserve the lines of the building, were happily overcome by the position of the tower being placed at the east end of the building; for, as Mr. Tite pointed out to the committee, had the tower been erected to agree with the lines of the south front, it would have disagreed with the lines of the east and west fronts.

Next week, we shall engrave the principal portions of the interior, with the splendid ceremonial of Opening the Building; at the same time that we shall enlarge upon its architectural details.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM VESSEL, DWARF.—This is a small steamer (propelled by a screw) and intended, we believe, to act as a tender to the royal yacht. She is a very pretty little boat, and the internal arrangements, though on a small scale, are exceedingly comfortable. Great taste has been displayed by Messrs. Waking and Son, the Admiralty upholsterers (who last season fitted the Royal Victoria and Albert), in arranging and fitting the principal cabin: on the deck of it is a Brussels carpet; on either side is a long double sofa, covered with a neat pattern chintz, with fluted green silk in front. The sides and bulkheads are panelled with the same chintz, with green silk borders, and finished with beautiful gilt rope mouldings, which have a pleasing effect. The other parts are painted white, relieved with gilt mouldings, and there are ivory fittings to the doors. The *tout ensemble* is very elegant. She is now quite ready for the reception of her Majesty, and will, probably, be used by the royal family during their next visit to the Isle of Wight. The length of the Dwarf is 130 feet; breadth, 16 feet; horse-power, 90; tonnage, 160. She was built by Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare, of Blackwall; and her engines are by the Messrs. Rennie.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The Fire, the Fire
Hath reared up on high,
And sent the dark column
Along the dark sky,
And shot the red flames up
In passionate light,
And woke the dead City
At mid of the night!

What a rush through the black streets,
A rush and a roar,
Of thousands—all dreamers
A moment before!
How they run from the East,
How they ride from the West,
To see the Flame-Spirit
In red ruin dress!

Ha! looks he not awful
And wrathful and grand,
As he crackleth the great temple
Under his hand?
They come, the vast people,
To quench his wild ire,
Still a Lord over all rules
The Spirit of Fire!

The engines pour round him
Their waters of strength,
On-stirred and on-shouted
To crush him at length.
Work on!—his bright eye-balls
Are fast growing dim.
Now the Red Giant faileth
In muscle and limb!

Yes, yes, they have killed him—
Have quenched his hot breath;
But see how his grand ruin
Lords it in death!
Where, where!—tho' he sleepeth
With flame-carer run—
Is the temple that yesterday
Stood in the sun?

They say when it rose
In magnificent might,
Its proud founder, Gresham,
Half mad with delight,
Drank pearls crushed to powder
In wine to its toast,
And vow'd such a wild draught
Was worth what it cost!

When the west-throned lady
Came forth in her grace,
To make his great palace
A regalised place,
Of his spirit the proud eyes
Were piercing thro' time,
For its future before him
Gleamed vast and sublime.

He saw it the bright home
Of Commerce and Gold;
Of might never wot of,
Of wealth never told,
Of Fame gathered greedily,
Fortune unfurled;
The 'Change-mart of glory,
And gain of the world!

He was right—it rose faster
Then sun-exhaled dew!
And still through its grand halls
Time's fleet couriers flew.
In the strength of its riches
Long years made it old,
Till the Flame-Spirit tore down
The Temple of Gold.

Then, where he had strewn it
In ashes about,
With voice of a victor
His soul shouted out—
"Come forth now, ye merchants,
From homes where ye bide,
And build up another
World-Babel of Pride."

They built up another
More rich and more gay,
Which five hundred Greshams
Shall open to-day!
But with fire-proof wall-ribs
They haughtily dare
Another Flame-Spirit
Again to burn there!

Who comes to make royal
This palace? The best
Of all the fair Queens
Ever throned in the west!
When by their high temple
Her dear graces shine,
Oh, will not her merchants
Drink pearls in their wine?

And from where the Bar opens
His heavy old gate,
To pass the grand pageant
That brings her in state,
From millions stretched gaily
In links of delight,
To where the fine Temple
Bursts proud on her sight:

The well-lov'd, worth-loving
Victoria will hear,
The City's heart-homage
In blessing and cheer;
And the first echo waking
That Palace of Sheen,
Will be loud London's greeting
Of "God save the Queen."

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE CEREMONIAL OF HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

We are enabled to communicate the following official outline of the ceremony to be observed on Monday. The programme has been sanctioned by her Majesty, and we have the Lord Mayor's permission to give it publicity.

It was communicated to the Lord Mayor by Sir James Graham, accompanied by the following letter:—

"Whitehall, October 21.
"My Lord—With reference to your lordship's note of the 19th instant, I have the honour to inform your lordship that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her approbation of the ceremonial proposed to be observed upon her Majesty's visit to the Corporation of London on the occasion of opening the new Exchange.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient servant,
"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c."
"J. R. G. GRAHAM."

ORDER OF PROCESSION

FROM TEMPLE-BAR ON RECEIVING HER MAJESTY IN HER PROGRESS TO THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Police officers on horseback.
The state carriages of the Sheriffs.
The Lord Mayor's state coach.
The City Marshals on horseback.
Members of the Court of Common Council,
in their mazarine gowns, on horseback, each with an attendant.

Sheriffs,
in their scarlet gowns and chains, on horseback, each attended by a Sergeant and a Groom.

Aldermen,
in their scarlet gowns (those past the chair in their chains), on horseback, each attended by a Beadle and a Groom.

The Common Crier on horseback,
carrying the City Mace.

The Swordbearer on horseback,
with the Cap of Maintenance.

Three Footmen
in State Liveries.

The Lord Mayor,
in a crimson velvet robe and collar of SS, on horseback,
bearing the City Sword of State immediately before
HER MAJESTY.

On the Queen's arrival at Temple-bar, the Lord Mayor will present the City Sword to her Majesty and Prince Albert. At the Exchange they are to be received at the western entrance by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and the members of the Joint Gresham Committee, the Sheriffs, and the Remembrancer, who will form themselves into a procession to precede her Majesty, in the following order:—

Trumpeters.
Clerk of the Gresham Committee.
Architect.

Twelve Members of the Gresham Committee, two and two.
Remembrancer.

Sheriffs.

Members of the Court of Aldermen and Recorder, two and two.
Lord Mayor.

Her Majesty the QUEEN and Prince ALBERT,
Followed by her Majesty's Officers of State.

The procession to enter at the western gate of the Exchange, turning to the right into the ambulatory, and round to the west end, across the open area from west to east to the entrance of Lloyd's room, up the great staircase into the rotunda and from thence to the commercial room, preceded by the Lord Mayor, the procession waiting in the rotunda for her Majesty's return, and then precede her Majesty into the subscribers' room, and from thence into the throne room prepared for the address.

The Lord Mayor, immediately preceding her Majesty and Prince Albert, will state the purposes to which the various parts of the building are to be appropriated.

The Officers of State who do not join the procession to be previously conducted into the throne room, as also the members of the Court of Aldermen, who have preceded her Majesty from Temple-bar, and the members of the Joint Gresham Committee, who have not formed part of the procession, and the officers of the Corporation.

A suitable address, to be presented to her Majesty from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in the usual form, and setting forth an historical account of the original building, its subsequent destruction, and the restoration of the Exchange by the Corporation of London and the Mercers' Company, as the joint trustees of Sir Thomas Gresham's will under the superintendence of the Joint Gresham Committee.

After her Majesty's answer to the address, the Lord Mayor (provided her Majesty's sanction be obtained) to present to her Majesty the mover and seconder of the address, and afterwards the Chairman of the Gresham Committee and the Master of the Mercers' Company, under whose superintendence the new Exchange has been erected, and the architect.

The whole of the company in the throne-room, except the Lord Mayor and such of the Joint Gresham Committee as are in attendance at the entertainment, will then retire to their seats, and her Majesty will be conducted to the private apartment.

The Lord Mayor to precede her Majesty to the Royal table, and attend upon her Majesty during the *déjeuner*.

Grace to be said by the Bishop of London.

Toasts to be given to be previously approved by her Majesty.

Proclamation of herald to be made in the centre of the merchants' area, and her Majesty in person to give her gracious permission for the Exchange to be thenceforth called the Royal Exchange.

Her Majesty to be preceded on her return in the same manner across the open area to the great western entrance.

The number of visitors to the *déjeuner* will be about 1400, beyond which number it is found that accommodation cannot possibly be afforded. Of these, about 700 will be seated in the ambulatory, and the same number will be seated in Lloyd's apartments.

In the ambulatory and merchants' area every provision is being made to protect the company from draughts, or the encroachments of bad weather. The north and south entrances will be closely boarded up, and ample protection will be provided at the east and west ends. A very thick and brightly ornamented carpet will be laid on the parts of the area and building on which her Majesty will walk, and under the tables and seats for the company, temporary flooring and druggel will be laid down, so that there will be complete security against damp. The seats will be confined to a double row, quite round the ambulatory, which, from its simple dimensions and noble height, will admit of such a regulation, without at all being liable to be prejudiced as to the view of its architecture.

It is supposed by the Committee, that her Majesty will arrive at the Exchange at about one o'clock, and leave the building on her return to Windsor at three. Her Majesty will appear in state and in the state carriage, accompanied by her

Ministers and suite. Most of the distinguished members of both houses of Parliament, and all the leading merchants and bankers, have been invited.

The procession from Temple-bar to the Exchange will be led by a certain number of the Corporation, Aldermen and Commons, on horseback, in accordance with ancient custom.

The Lord Mayor has received from Sir James Graham a letter, stating "that a communication had been made to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Captain General and Colonel Commanding the Hon. Artillery Company, informing his Royal Highness that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her pleasure that the corps abovesaid should attend as a guard of honour at the Exchange on the occasion of her Majesty honouring the Corporation of London by being present at the opening of that building on the 28th instant."

The joint Gresham Committee and that of the Mercers' Company, entrusted with the arrangements for the reception of her Majesty, are engaged in superintending the suitable decoration and comfort of the apartments to be appropriated to the use of her Majesty, her august Consort, and their suite, within the walls of the Exchange. The grand apartment appropriated for the royal banquet is fast approaching towards completion, and will, when entirely so, present at the same time a unique and magnificent appearance. It is now understood, in addition to the plate belonging to the Corporation, the magnificent gold plate belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company will be brought into requisition.

The occasion of her Majesty's visit will, it is understood, be observed as a holiday by the principal City establishments. The Directors of the Bank of England have already signified their intention of closing their doors to business operations; and the private bankers, who are informed, have resolved to suspend the attendance of their clerks after twelve o'clock, the previous hours being alleged as necessary for the payment of bills and other affairs which cannot be delayed. It is to be hoped that all other leading firms will follow the example so readily set, and make the day one of general holiday and recreation.

The Lord Mayor has officially recommended an abstinence from business on Monday, and also that the parades of houses on the line of procession should be made secure, in order to prevent accidents. Barriers will be fixed at the end of all the streets in the city through which the royal procession will pass. Similar measures will be adopted outside the city, under the direction of the Metropolitan police, a considerable number from each division having been ordered to keep the line clear from Buckingham Palace to Temple-bar, assisted by the two Regiments of Horse Guards.

At the Royal Exchange there are to be four entrances for the general company, in addition to the principal entrance at the western front. They are situated, two in Cornhill, and two in Bartholomew-lane.

In the area around St. Paul's, seats capable of containing from 10,000 to 15,000 persons, and extending from the north-west to the north-east side, are in the course of erection. These are to be covered in, and lined inside with pink and white drapery, with similar decorations as those used in 1837. At some of the shops in Cheapside the goods have been removed from the windows, and seats fitted up in lieu of them. In the neighbourhood of the Exchange as much as five guineas is asked for a single seat, whilst throughout the whole line not one is to be obtained under 10s. 6d. The tradesmen along the line of route are also on the alert to accommodate the sight-seers, from whom they will no doubt reap a plentiful harvest.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

The members of the Corporation who are to take part in the procession have been allotted their respective places in it, and Sir Peter Laurie is to have the control of the procession. It will be formed as follows:—

Police officers on horseback.
State carriages of the Sheriffs.
Carriages of the Aldermen.
State carriage of the Lord Mayor.
The two City Marshals mounted.

12 members of the Common Council in their mazarine gowns on horseback and with an attendant.

Sheriffs Sidney and Hunter

in their scarlet gowns and chains, on horseback, each attended by a sergeant and a groom.

The Aldermen

in their scarlet gowns, those past the chair in their chains, on horseback, each attended by a beadle and a groom, placed as follows:—

Mr. Alderman Hooper Sir George Carroll

Mr. Alderman Johnson Mr. Alderman Wood

Mr. Alderman Farebrother Sir P. Laurie

Sir John Key, Bart. Mr. Alderman Lucas

Sir C. S. Hunter, Bart. Mr. Alderman Gibbs

The Common Crier on horseback, carrying the City Mace.

The Swordbearer on horseback, bearing the Cap of Maintenance.

The LORD MAYOR,

in a crimson velvet robe and collar of S.S., on horseback, and bearing the City Sword of State, attended by three footmen in liveries.

His Lordship will immediately precede

HER MAJESTY.

It is now intended that there shall be four tables in the Subscription Room at Lloyd's, where the entertainment is to take place. The south end of the banquetting-room has been hung with crimson draperies, festooned at the top in graceful folds. There is an enormous mirror, and the royal arms surmount it, denoting the place at which her Majesty is to preside at the festive table. On each side of the large looking-glass it is proposed to have the British standard and ensigns. The royal table at the south end of the room is to be on a raised flooring, so that her Majesty and the distinguished personages selected for the honour of meeting the Sovereign at luncheon shall be so situated as to command an uninterrupted gaze of the room when the whole of the company have assembled, for it is determined there is not to be a throne or canopy in that room, but merely two gilt state chairs for the Queen and her Royal Consort. The dais, or raised flooring, is to be covered with rich carpeting, the room to be covered generally by a less costly material.

The library, or reading-room, is to be appropriated as an audience-chamber, or throne-room, in which her Majesty is to receive the City address. Here the decorations are on an extended scale; the walls of this apartment being hung with a crimson drapery, tastefully festooned and adorned by suitable gilt ornaments. The whole of the flooring is of inlaid woods, varied in colours, so as to resemble mosaic work, the different shades and colours being brought out in all their brilliancy from having been lightly polished.

There is to be an entire new throne, constructed for this occasion, and, according to rumour, it is to be of a superb description. It will be erected at the eastern extremity of the room, raised on a platform of three steps. There are to be two splendid chairs for the Queen and Prince Consort, beneath the canopy of the throne. The Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and the officers of the Queen's Household (as the Ministers of State), are only to be present at the ceremony of the presentation of the City address by the Recorder, attended by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, Mr. Lambeth R. Jones, and Mr. Harrison, the mover and seconder of the address.

We hear from a well-informed source, that her Majesty has signified her gracious approbation of the arrangements hitherto submitted for her consideration and approval, and it is intimated that the noblemen and ladies, and other persons having the honour of invitations to the entertainment in the grand room, are to appear in full dress and uniform. Such desire is not, however, understood to apply to the guests to be entertained in the colonnade of the Merchants' Area.

The interior of the Quadrangle has an elegant, though too showy, an appearance for the purposes of the building. The arabesque ornaments are elaborately worked, the predominant colours being buff and crimson, and the pavement under the arcade is inlaid with blocks of black marble and red porphyry. At the north-eastern corner is the statue of Queen Elizabeth, the founder of the original Exchange, and in a corresponding niche on the north-west is a statue of King Charles II., in whose reign it was rebuilt. A vacancy is left in the pavement in the central part of the open space of the Quadrangle, for the statue of her Majesty Queen Victoria, which is not yet completed, but a model of it will occupy the place on Monday. The approach to Lloyd's coffee room, where the banquet to the Queen will be given, is from the north-eastern end of the Quadrangle; the staircase being handsome, but greatly deficient of light.

The room itself is imperfectly lighted by ground-glass skylights and a few side windows, otherwise it is finely proportioned and well suited for its object. Of the fourteen hundred persons invited not more than three hundred and fifty can dine in the room with the Queen, and though it is expected her Majesty will promenade round the other tables, the majority of the company might almost as well take their dinner comfortably at home, were it not for this anticipated passing view of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the royal suite.

On Thursday application was made to the Lord Mayor by the trustees of several of the livery companies to call out by precept the whole of those commonalties to erect booths in St. Paul's Churchyard, or to form themselves in line in the streets through which the procession will pass.

It is recorded that when Queen Elizabeth visited the City, the livery companies being drawn out in line from Temple-bar to the Guildhall, her Majesty thought proper to dismiss the military attendants, and that, when the Spanish Ambassador said to the Queen, "Where are your Majesty's guards?" she replied, pointing to the faithful citizens, "These are my guards!" There is no doubt that, if time had sufficed, the whole of the livery companies would, in the present day, have been anxious to testify their loyalty by a similar demonstration. The Lord Mayor, however, felt that, with the limited interval which would elapse before the Queen's entry, there would not be sufficient time to make the requisite arrangements.

SILVER CHEST FOR THE KING OF ASHANTEE.—We have just inspected an elegant chest, which has been designed, and manufactured, and chased in silver by Mr. Sharp, of Burton-crescent. It measures 18 by 12 inches, is 6 inches deep; and, it is computed, will hold about £20,000 worth of gold-dust, as a depository for which the chest is intended to be used by his Ashantee majesty. The chased designs are very elegant: in the centre of the lid is a massive lion's head, the emblem of Ashantee, in frosted silver; and around the lid is a frosted border of the heads alternately, of the tiger, elephant, and lion, beautifully chased. The sides are ornamented with the heads of tigers, &c. on a burnished ground; and at each end is a stout handle, formed of two entwined serpents, admirably chased; the interior is highly burnished, and entirely plain. The chest is furnished with a triple lock, by Chubb, to which there is a gold key. The precious depository is enclosed in a wainscot case for protection; and one of its chief uses will be its display in state processions, filled with the precious metal. The King of Ashantee has a large collection of chests for this purpose.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It's the greatest mistake in the world to imagine October a favourable month for shooting, as a popular pastime. You can't desire a more convenient season for pheasant shooting—exactly so—but (we don't mean to be vulgar) don't you wish you may get it? How many metropolitan gentlemen ever saw a pheasant with more feathers on his back than the plume they stick in his nether parts after he is roasted? The Eastern Hunt used to be a popular exercise—a sylvan recreation for the million—but, worse luck, it's gone to the d— dickens—not to the dogs, for latterly they declined having anything to do with it. The Royal Hounds is sporting, which any body may follow who has not the fear of a spit, or a two-pronged fork before his eyes. Fox-hunting is sport that any one may follow, if he can, and so is the chase of the hare, which every one should pursue that has a taste for currant jelly. Then there's your regatta on the Thames, that's pretty general fun—and capital, too, except when the Coroner does you the honour to inquire how you came to fall into the water. Cricket is easy of attainment—balls are cheap—and it is so manly; but (we tell it in confidence), the ugliest crack o' the head we ever got was from a leathern missile discharged from that human mortar, Lillywhite: a steam-bullet would have been badinage to it. Angling we cannot conscientiously recommend: it's cheap—but, to our thinking, nasty also: so perhaps the reader would, had he, in the paroxysm of a bite, caught (as we once did) his nose with a green drake, or hook, No. 4. Racing and hunting are essentially the rural sports of the Cockney. The latter has not commenced—the former is all but over—one week of the turf only now remains; and to the prospectus and probabilities of that we would right direct his attention.

The Houghton Meeting begins on Monday at Newmarket, and will, of course, extend over the six days. The opening will be the best of it—Monday being the anniversary of the Cambridgeshire Handicap and the Criterion—the most important two-year-old trial, as regards the Derby, that we have. The Cambridgeshire is in a position heretofore certainly never occupied by any handicap of its kind. There are seventy-three acceptances for it, and against such a field one horse has been backed at odds! Foigh-a-Ballagh having won the Great St. Leger, went to the south for his other engagements. These were three in number, the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, and the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire handicaps. He has won the two former, and they all but treat the third as over. He has been backed to win them at odds varying from 60 to 1 to 40 to 1. It is true the field on paper shows nothing that ought to beat him for it—if in his form, but how seldom a horse preserves it to the end of a season. The only way to make the rubber of these games safe, would be to buy the odd trick in the latter—we mean nothing libellous in this allusion to tricks. There is no law of the turf to prevent Mr. Irwin giving the owner of the Cure, for example, £500 to keep his horse in the stable. For our own part we think it will be bad generalship if the party don't secure the third event, seeing the position in which they are. Bell will not ride Foigh-a-Ballagh next week, as his services will be required by his regular master. The Criterion, though not very rich in the character of its nominations, will bring together a lot from which a line will most likely be drawn; still the Derby betting will be very open during the winter. This is all the business to which the meeting will give existence—but there will be lots of sport. Squire Osbaldeston will ride his mare Sorella a match on Monday against the Duke of Bedford's Minotaur, with a jockey up—and as the weights are high, Robinson will very probably officiate for his grace. It will be new to see this brace of cavaliers meet in a second encounter of the sort.

In the course of the week a yearling match will be run between Lord Glasgow's stable and Colonel Peel's—one to the post from eight of the earl's youngsters and six of the gallant officer's. Such very early *débûts* are very rare now-a-days. There is every reason to believe that this meeting will bring the season to a brilliant close. Let us hope as satisfactory a one, too, as is expected. Let us trust the Jockey Club will put before the public without reservation the whole of the evidence given before them on the Ratan affair. It is not because the testimony may be susceptible of doubt it should be withheld. The public have suffered by the matter, and they are entitled to all that bears upon it.

TATTERSALLS.

MONDAY.—The present betting on the Cambridgeshire is without parallel in the history of the turf: seventy-five acceptances, and 6 to 5 on one! And even those who back the field do so simply on calculation, or from the possibility that, as Foigh-a-Ballagh has twice been "off," he may be so again; and not from an idea that anything in the race can have a chance with an animal to whom weight, pace, and distance seem alike indifferent. Of the business done this afternoon a few words of description will suffice:—Even money and 6 to 5 was laid on the crack; 11 to 12 to 1 agst The Cure to a good deal of money; 16 to 1 in several quarters agst Erenus; and 20 to 1 agst Newcourt, all in same force; the other prices are nominal. Average closing prices:—

6 to 5 on Foigh-a-Ballagh (t)	20 to 1 agst Newcourt (t)	25 to 1 agst The Altered One
11 to 1 agst The Cure (t)	21 to 1 — Negress gelding	30 to 1 — Counsellor
16 to 1 — Erenus (t)	23 to 1 — Philip (t)	40 to 1 — The Emperor (t)
18 to 1 — Golden Rule	25 to 1 — Rowena	

DEBUT.

11 to 1 agst Alarm	30 to 1 agst Connaught	40 to 1 agst Cabin-boy (Lillah colt)
15 to 1 — The Irish lot	33 to 1 — Rebecca colt (t)	45 to 1 — Clear-the-Way
16 to 1 — Kedger (t)	40 to 1 — Jinglepot	66 to 1 — Lyrurgus (t)
25 to 1 — Newmoon		66 to 1 — Fuzbus
30 to 1 — Black Prince (t)		

THURSDAY.—A feeling against Foigh-a-Ballagh was indulged to a large amount, at an average of 11 to 10 on the field; but, accompanied as it was by a most liberal outlay on The Cure, at an improved price, failed to choke off his supporters, the last offers being 11 to 10 on him. Newcourt, The Altered One, and Sir Gilbert Heathcote's lot were in some demand, but neither Erenus nor the Golden Rule deserve more than nominal prices. A match is made for Friday next, at Newmarket, between Alice Hawthorn and Foigh-a-Ballagh; the mare to carry 9 st, and the young one 7 st 7 lb, D. I., 500 sovs each, 200 forfeit. Even betting.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

11 to 10 on Foigh-a-Ballagh	25 to 1 agst Golden Rule	30 to 1 agst Conncillor
6 to 1 agst The Cure	30 to 1 — Sir G. Heathcote's lot.	30 to 1 — Sir Abstrusus (t)
15 to 1 — Newcourt	30 to 1 — Rowena	35 to 1 — Albar (t)
20 to 1 — The Altered One		40 to 1 — Example (t)
20 to 1 — Erenus		

DEBUT.

12 to 1 on the Field	30 to 1 agst Black Prince (t)	40 to 1 agst Cabin Boy (t)
16 to 1 agst Kedger (t)	30 to 1 — Connaught Ran-ger	50 to 1 — Lyrurgus
28 to 1 — Rebecca colt (t)	40 to 1 — Young Ellipse	50 to 1 — Collier
30 to 1 — Fitts-Allen (t)		50 to 1 — Fuzbus

CHESTER OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

The Mostyn Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 20 added.
Mr. A. W. Hill's The Ironmaster, 2 yrs (Darling, jun.) 1
Mr. Mostyn's Master Stepney, 2 yrs (Copeland) 2
Mr. Mostyn's Alvanley, 3 yrs (Oates) 3
The Chester Handicap of 15 sovs each, with 40 added.
Mr. Mostyn's A-la-Mode, 3 yrs, 5 st 6 lb, and 5 lb over (Dufflo) 1
Mr. Pluntoff's The Rhine, 4 yrs, 7 st (Darling, jun.) 2
The Selling Stakes of 5 sovs each with 25 added.
Mr. Pluntoff's The Rhine, 4 lb, to be sold for £80 (Francis) 1 1
Mr. Shirley's Nonsuit, 5 yrs, £80 (Oates) 0 2
TUESDAY.
The Military Challenge Stakes of 10 sovs each.
Captain Boyd's Dog Bily, 3 yrs (Hon. S. Erskine.) 1
Captain France's Brenda, aged 2
The Dee Stand Handicap of 20 sovs each, with 50 added.
Mr. Mostyn's A-la-Mode, 3 yrs, 5 st 10 lb (Dufflo) 1
Mr. King's Yarrow, 3 yrs, 4 st 7 lb and 8 lb over 2
The Hurdle Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. Heats.
Mr. Robinson's Wasp, aged (Hopwood) 1
Mr. Halford's Pickwick, aged 2

ROYAL VISIT TO THE MARQUIS OF EXETER.—We hear from good authority that her Majesty and Prince Albert will shortly honour the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter with a visit at Burghley House, near Stamford. The extensive pile belonging to his lordship is one of the most splendid of any of the seats belonging to the aristocracy of this kingdom. The mansion itself is a noble structure. It has four fronts, facing the several points of the compass, in each of which is an entrance gate of unique construction, all of which are overlaid with gold. The whole of the exterior is in keeping with the style of Queen Elizabeth's time, in whose reign, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, it was erected. The arms of his lordship are emblazoned upon the front gate, representing two lions rampant, supporting a shield of wheat, surmounted by a ducal coronet, and based by a scroll bearing the motto, "Cor unum via una." To the magnificence of the interior no description can do adequate justice. Workmen are now employed in repainting and otherwise adorning the house for the anticipated visit of her Majesty.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S PATRONAGE OF THE ARTS.—In the summer of last year Mr. Baud, architect, visited Paris, with the intention of presenting to the King of the French a series of sketches of Windsor Castle, which had previously been published in London. The King was pleased with this acknowledgment of respect, and upon his Majesty's recent visit to England, Mr. Baud was honoured with a complimentary letter, accompanied by a gold enameled pencil-case, ornamented with a magnificent diamond top. The cost must have been upwards of forty guineas.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT IN A STONE QUARRY.—Two men, named Mottram and Smith, were killed on Monday, by the falling in of a portion of a stone quarry, at Ashton, in the neighbourhood of Manchester. Another workman, Michael Callaghan, was endeavouring to get out of the way, but was caught by a piece of stone, and seriously injured. The workmen with great alacrity removed the ruins in search of their fellow-labourers; and in a few minutes several tons of stone and earth, they found the unfortunate man Smith. He was most dreadfully mutilated; one leg was severed from the body, and found a short distance from it. When taken from under the pieces of stone, which had fallen upon Mottram, it was found that the body was literally crushed to pieces, almost every bone being broken. Upwards of 1,000 tons of rock and earth fell at the time the accident took place.

BEZANET.—This notorious character visited Durham within the last few days, for the purpose of proving the will of his unfortunate wife in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Durham.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

An adaptation of the French extravaganza, "Les Sept Châteaux du Diable," was produced at this theatre on Monday evening. The original piece was brought out at the Gaité last August, and was written by Messrs. Denery and Clairville, the former being one of the most successful French dramatists of the present day. It was what is termed by our neighbours a *Pièce Féerie*. We have no dramatic entertainment that bears a precise analogy to this kind of production, which in France takes the place of our pantomime, depending chiefly upon singular transformations, superb effects, and extensive machinery for its success. In the present instance the "tricks" were furnished by Mr. William Bradwell, late of Covent Garden Theatre, to the French authors, M. Denery having been in England during the past season for that purpose.

It was necessary to make several alterations in the spectacle, consistent with English notions of propriety, before it could be produced on our stage; but the story in both cases is the same. *Satan* (Mr. Diddar), finding his monarchy of the infernal regions a perfect sinecure, in consequence of the increasing morality amongst mortals, is desirous of finding how the emissaries are employed, whom he has sent upon earth to capture souls. By means of a magic glass he discovers that his chief agent, *Sathaniel* (Miss Farebrother), is playing him false, but, at the same time, finds out that two peasant girls of Brittany, whose father is a fisherman, are about to depart, together with their lovers, on a pilgrimage to the hermitage of Bon-Secours, to pray for his safety. To thwart this pious intention, and keep them to himself, *Satan* summons the "Seven Passions," to intercept them, and endeavour, by various allurements, to turn them from their purpose. The Passions—Pride, Avarice, Envy, Rage, Idleness, Luxury, and Love—then appear, and promise to do their utmost for their master; whilst *Sathaniel*, wearied of serving the Evil One, assumes the office of their Guardian Angel. The two peasant girls, *Adèle* and *Regaillotte* (Miss Fortescue and Mrs. Keeley), then set off, accompanied by their lovers, *Raymond* and *Canuche* (Messrs. Craven and Keeley), and their various adventures, perils, and escapes, amidst the different snares laid everywhere for them by the Passions, form the staple part of the piece, which finishes with the overthrow of the Evil One, and the triumph of the Guardian Angel. *Regaillotte* and *Canuche* are peasants of vacillating morality, and constantly fall, with their eyes open, into every trap that is laid for them, always getting the worst of it. Some of the transformations brought about to punish them were exceedingly ingenious. One of the most elaborate was that of a scene divided into two parts, one of which represents the interior of a comfortable cottage, with a bed close to a blazing fire; and the other a cold wintry landscape, covered with snow. *Canuche* arrives first, and, occupying the cottage, refuses to allow his friends to enter, when the entire scene changes—the cottage goes over to the other side, enconcing the pilgrims, whilst *Canuche's* bed vanishes, and he is left in the snow upon a block of stone. This very clever piece of machinery drew down long and loud applause.

Too much praise cannot be given to the acting of Mrs. Keeley, as *Regaillotte*; and her childish spite, in the Castle of Envy, at her sister's dress, ending in a fit of crying from rage, with her subsequent horror at her own attire, when it becomes covered with toads and serpents, was the most natural delineation of mingled anger, jealousy, and terror we ever witnessed. Almost equally good was her occupation of the throne in the Castle of Pride, which she does not know how to make enough of, and at last gathers up her feet upon it. Keeley, as *Canuche*, was also exceedingly funny, but the part was far beneath him; and Mr. Collyer was very active as an attendant imp of the Wieland school. Nor should we omit to mention the very effective and artistic manner in which Mrs. A. Wigan performed the trifling character of *Idleness*.

Nothing was spared in placing this drama effectively on the stage; and yet, with all the painstaking bestowed upon it, it could not be said to have achieved any great success. This arose from two causes: firstly, from the inanity of the dialogue, which was destitute of point or humour, serving merely as a vehicle for the effect; and, secondly, from the progress of the plot being too monotonous: the audience always appearing to know what was about to happen—a fault which we anticipated when we read the original French piece. That it will, however, prove attractive for a time, we have little doubt, for the clever scenic and mechanical effects are alone worth a visit to see; and as Mr. Keeley at the fall of the curtain announced the piece for repetition every evening until further notice, there is a chance for all our readers to gratify their curiosity on this point. The perfect manner in which everything worked, for a first night, looking to the complicated trapwork and changes, without a single hitch or wait, reflects great credit upon the exertions of the active stage-manager, Mr. Wilmot.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Thanks to the exertions of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps, the legitimate drama may now be said to have taken a firm footing on the boards formerly devoted to pantomime and spectacle. The period which has now elapsed since they opened the theatre, and the uniformly good houses, have shown that the patronage they have received has not been that merely bestowed upon an undertaking for its novelty. Night after night have our best plays been performed to literally overflowing audiences; and a marked improvement has been visible in the taste of the more northern inhabitants of the metropolis. Instead of the dreary enactments at the theatrical taverns in the vicinity, with pieces and performers alike far below mediocrity, persons now flock to see the tragedies of Shakspeare excellently represented, and put upon the stage in a style that would do credit to either of our great theatres: the programme of the evening's amusements concluding with some lively farce or musical afterpiece. We were present during the performance of "King John," at the early part of the week; and were pleased with the careful and perfect manner in which every part was filled, no less than with the marked attention and perception of the audience in every division of the theatre. The merits of the various performers are too well known to require comment, but the getting up of the play deserves all praise. The scene in Act 2, "Before the walls of Angiers," was grouped with much artistic effect; and there was a careful unity preserved, even to the arms and trappings of the soldiers, throughout its entire arrangement. When we visited Sadler's Wells last year to see some tremendous melodrama, or piece of *diablerie*, we forget which, nothing could exceed the tumult of the house: now all is quiet, orderly, and attractive, although at the same prices; and the company of a very superior description. We feel pleasure in thus making honourable mention of the undertaking of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps, for in all truth it deserves it; whilst it proves that so long as the plays of Shakspeare are performed with merit, and at a price within the means of the million, there need be no occasion to lament the decline of popular taste for the legitimate drama.

CITY OF LONDON.

The comedy of "The Belle's Stratagem" was performed here on Monday evening, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Robert Roxby, from Manchester, to a London audience, as *Boncourt*. This gentleman, a clever light comedian, will prove, if we mistake not, a very great acquisition to the company. His acting throughout was easy and natural; and in the fifth act his humour was unstained by the slightest tinge of vulgarity. Mrs. Walter Lucy was, of course, the *Letitia Hardy*, playing with her usual excellence, and singing so effectively as to call down loud applause; and Mr. James Browne was the best *Flutter* we have seen for some time. This gentleman, who has been for years absent from the London boards, is equally the finished actor in any part he undertakes. After the comedy, the "Bolerio de Cadiz" was danced by Misses Louise and Adele, and encored; and in the burlesque of "Aladdin" the same compliment was paid to the "real Bohemian Polka." This is by far the best dance of its kind that has been produced at any of the theatres, and so the audience appeared to think. Some thirty or forty very pretty girls, in the costumes of either sex, go through a series of Polka figures with admirable precision, and conclude by whirling round and round, in the manner of Perrot and Carlotta Grisi, the numbers greatly adding to the effect. The theatre was very well attended.

"Don Caesar de Bazan" has already appeared at the Surrey and Victoria Theatres, whither we shall next week progress to report upon his success: and we see that the same popular language is underlined at several other houses. The bills of Drury-lane, the Adelphi, Haymarket, Princess', and Strand, remain precisely the same as last week, from which we infer that they are all doing well, and no novelty is needed. Mr. Marble leaves the Strand at the end of the week to join Mr. Webster's company at the Haymarket, whither, it is reported, Miss Woolgar is about to migrate from the

Adelphi. A five-act comedy by Mr. Bourcicault is in preparation at the Haymarket; and we hear Mr. Jerrold has been applied to, to write an original drama for the Strand. The "Prisoner of War," by the latter talented dramatist, is about to be produced at Sadler's Wells.

HER MAJESTY IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The recent debarcation of the Queen and the Prince Consort at Osborne House, although unattended with all "the pomp and circumstance" which usually accompany royal visits, was a scene of extreme interest, as the annexed Engraving, and details, sketched by an eye-witness, will testify.

On Tuesday morning, shortly after ten o'clock, the thunder of the artillery of Cowes Castle, succeeded by the salutes from the Royal Yacht Squadron battery, and the private batteries along both shores of the Medina, announced the approach of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, having the Admiralty flag at the fore and the royal standard at the main; and at half-past ten the steamer let go her anchor in the Cowes Roads, off the harbour's mouth. The weather, which had been extremely boisterous, for days previous, continued unfavourable for the debarcation; the rain came down in torrents; the royal party consequently postponed for awhile their landing. The royal yacht, on her arrival in the roads, was unaccompanied by any man-of-war, and the whole was conducted in the most private manner; but she was followed by the Royal Yacht Squadron yacht Kestrel, Commodore the Earl of Yarborough; the Zetifa, the Earl of Wilton; the Turquoise, Flirt, and several others of the squadron's yachts, who saluted as they arrived in succession. There were no troops, nor indeed any person in authority to receive her Majesty on landing, except about eight of the A Division from London, and Inspector Callaghan of the Isle of Wight rural police, with his *staff*; the whole of whom were useless, save to occupy the best positions for the night themselves.

At eleven o'clock the rain ceased for awhile, and the sun, which had been almost for days obscured, burst forth with splendour. The royal barge was lowered, and immediately manned, and in a few minutes afterwards the royal standard was lowered from the yacht, and hoisted in the barge, which was seen to leave the royal yacht with her Majesty, the Prince, and their suite; followed by the customs' boat, in which was J. Donnan, Esq., the Tide Surveyor of the Port, who, on her arrival, proceeded alongside, and escorted her Majesty on shore, following in the wake of the royal barge. As her Majesty proceeded along the Medina, she was again saluted from the private batteries, and from the landing-place at East Cowes.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock, her Majesty disembarked at the stairs fronting the Royal Thames Yacht Club House, which was decorated with the words Victoria, Albert, arranged with dahlias of every hue, supplied from East Cowes Park gardens, by the proprietor, George Eyre Brook, Esq. Upon the Club House front, also, were "V. A." in variegated lamps.

Her Majesty, on her landing, was conducted along the carpeted way to her carriage by Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hammond, G.C.B., one of the resident gentry; and was accompanied by the Prince and Viscountess Caning (we believe), the lady in waiting, who entered the first carriage. Two other carriages containing her suite followed in succession. Nothing could exceed the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude both ashore and afloat, which greeted her Majesty and the Prince on their landing; but we regret to add, that the loyalty of her subjects exceeded their good breeding, particularly among those in the numerous boats which had congregated at the stairs, and which approached much nearer to the royal visitors than could have been agreeable to her Majesty. It was with the greatest difficulty that the royal barge could approach the landing place, and her Majesty, instead of stepping at once on shore, was compelled to walk along the thwarts of the barge before she could effect a landing. The Queen and the Prince were dressed in deep black and looked remarkably well, notwithstanding the fatigue they must have undergone.

It may be added that the intrusion of the crowd should have been prevented by the proper authorities. We expected to have seen the Mayor and Corporation of Newport to present a dutiful and loyal address to her Majesty on her landing in their ancient borough; but they came not, although they say that that part of East Cowes on which her Majesty landed, and, in fact, on both sides of the river, even Cowes Roads, to the Brambles Shoal, are within their jurisdiction; but such absurdity is only to prove their right to the tolls and dues, and for municipal and parliamentary purposes; had it been to elect a member of Parliament for the borough of Newport, their jurisdiction would have extended to Cowes, and they would have thought it their business to pay the towns of East and West Cowes a visit; but the idea of welcoming their Sovereign appeared to be a different thing. If, then, in this case there was no patronage to be obtained, there might have been a chance of knighthood. Shortly after the arrival of the royal yacht, her Majesty's steamer Volcano arrived in the Roads, made signals to the yacht, and then returned to Portsmouth.

In the evening the Medina hotel was illuminated, as were several other houses.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM THE ISLE OF WIGHT, AND ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR.

On Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert embarked on board the royal yacht at East Cowes, on her return to Windsor. The various craft belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron were dressed out with flags, and the Kestrel, Lord Yarborough's yacht, with the Flirt, belonging to Sir Beilivingham Graham, had their yards manned, the crew cheering loudly as they were passed by the royal yacht. Similar demonstrations of loyalty and respect were paid her Majesty by the several crews of the revenue cutters, Stag, Ada, and Rose, anchored in the roads. On her Majesty going on board the yacht, a royal salute was fired from the battery at West Cowes Castle, and also from the saluting battery in front of the Royal Yacht Squadron Club-house, and when the royal yacht got under weigh, another salute was fired by the Kestrel.

When her Majesty, upon the royal yacht entering the harbour at Portsmouth, saw the garlands at the trucks of the Victory, and the wreath on her figure-head, she inquired whether it was usual to deck the ship in that way, and on being informed that it was not, but that the Victory was decorated so in consequence of its being the anniversary of the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar, she expressed her intention of going on board. Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lady Gainsborough, and Lord Liverpool, ascended the companion ladder to the middle deck, and immediately proceeded to the quarter-deck to view the spot on which the gallant Nelson had received the messenger of death. The spot is marked by a brass plate, on which is inscribed the words, "Here Nelson fell," in the centre of a wreath of laurel. Her Majesty, while reading the inscription to the memory of Nelson, shed tears, and remained silent for several moments. She then addressed a few words to Prince Albert, and, plucking a couple of leaves from the wreath of laurel, she expressed her desire to see the cabin in which Nelson died. Lights were immediately ordered in the cockpit, and her Majesty having inspected the poop of the Victory and the inscription in front—

"England expects every man to do his duty,"

which she did with marked emphasis, she descended, followed by Prince Albert and the members of the royal suite in attendance. The main deck at this moment was in great confusion, having a few minutes previously just discharged a salvo in honour of her Majesty's arrival in the harbour, and whilst descending the ladder she was run against by a powder monkey, who was bringing up a fresh supply to salute her Majesty on her departure. Her Majesty was almost overthrown by the concussion, but bore it with the most gracious and condescending affability. Under the directions and care of Lieutenant Smith, every spot hallowed by the sufferings and death of the hero of Trafalgar, is preserved sacred with the most patriotic piety. On entering the cabin, therefore, her Majesty had no difficulty in decrying the identical spot where Nelson breathed his last; it is pointed out by the figure of a funeral urn emblazoned on one of the knees of the ship, surmounted by the words, "Here Nelson died." The royal party stopped here for several minutes, and appeared to feel the influence of the recollections which the scene awakened. Her Majesty inspected various parts of the vessel, observing to one of her conductors that the orlop deck was not so high in the Victory as in other men of war which she had visited. In the evening a banquet in honour of the occasion was given on board, at which all the officers belonging to the ship and ordinary were present. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed, the toast of the Queen being drunk with as loud demonstrations of affectionate loyalty as "The memory of Nelson" was received with solemn and affecting silence.

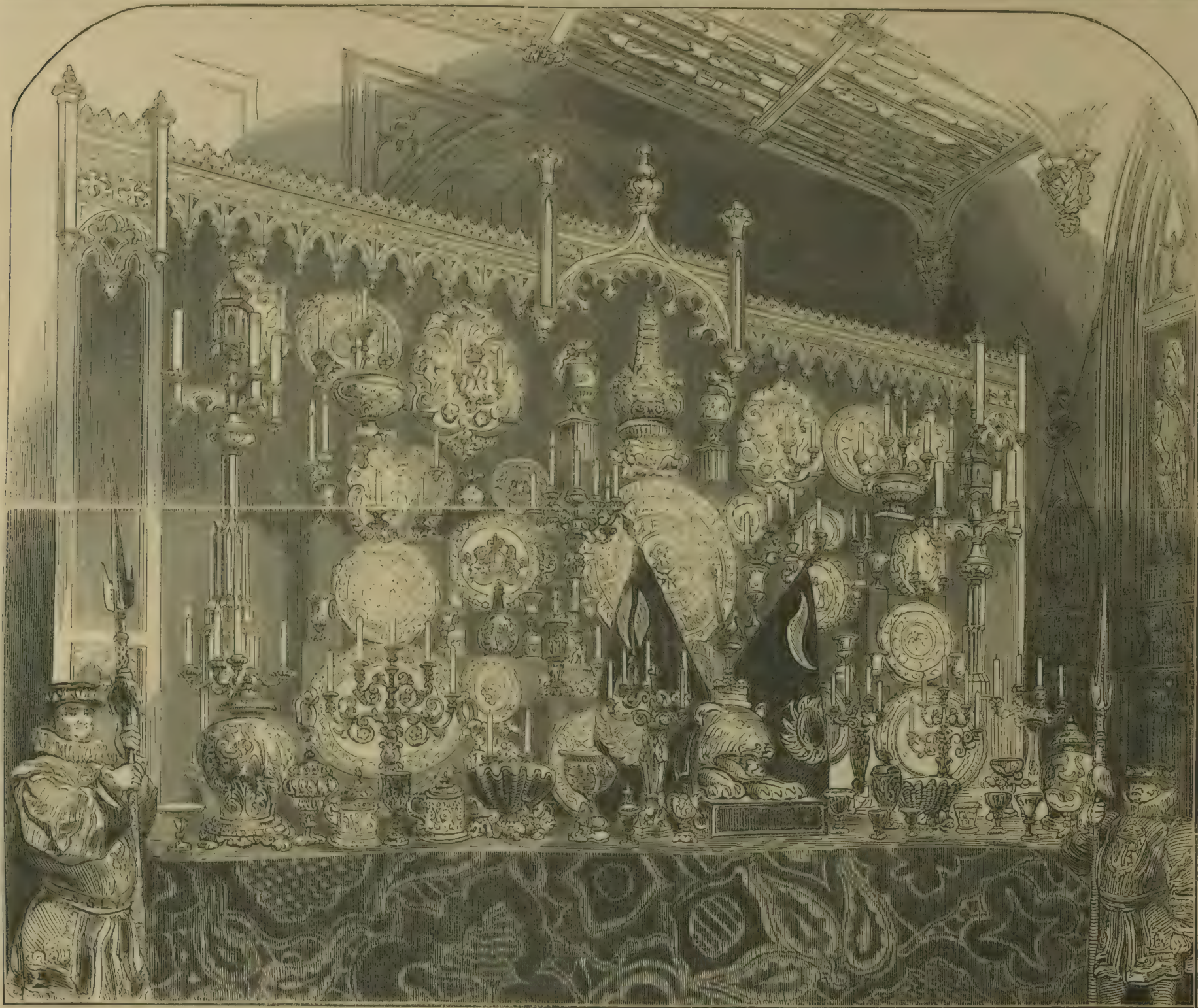
Upon her Majesty landing at the Royal Clarence yard, Gosport, she was received by the Lords of the Admiralty, Sir George Cockburn, Sir William Gage, and the Hon. Mr. Corry; Admirals Parker and Bowles, Major-General Sir Hercules and Lady Pakenham, &c. Her Majesty walked from the landing-place to her carriage, leaning on the arm of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as the carriage could not approach within two hundred yards, the platform being too narrow. Mr. Chapin, and some of the other directors of the South Western Railway Company, were at the terminus, to receive her Majesty. The splendid carriage recently built for the use of her Majesty had been sent down from London early in the morning. At four o'clock the special train left the Gosport terminus for the Farnborough station, where her Majesty's carriages were in waiting to convey the royal party to Windsor. Lady Gainsborough and the Earl of Liverpool were in the same carriage with her Majesty and Prince Albert.

Her Majesty arrived at Farnborough station at 20 minutes after five, the distance being 57 miles. Her Majesty's intention was to have left Gosport at three, and this delay may be accounted for by her Majesty having visited and gone on board the Victory. Her Majesty was received by a guard of honour of Marines at the station.

The Queen and Prince Albert reached Windsor Castle at twelve minutes past seven o'clock, escorted by a party of the Royal Horse Guards.

On alighting at the Castle, her Majesty and his Royal Highness were received by the Hon. Misses Murray and Kerr, Maids of Honour, Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting, Sir Frederick Stovin, Groom in Waiting, and the Earl of Hardwicke.

As her Majesty and Prince Albert were taking their accustomed early walk about nine o'clock on Saturday morning at Cowes, they were caught in a heavy shower of rain at a rather shelterless part of the hill commanding a view of the sea. Her Majesty and the Prince hastened their steps homeward, when the old postman of East Cowes and Whippingham, who had just then been performing his morning rounds, observed that a lady and gentleman were rather disagreeably exposed to the storm, and running after them as fast as he could tendered his old gingham umbrella, which was graciously accepted, and he was invited to follow their footsteps to Osborne House. Little did the poor postman imagine at the time, that it was to his Royal Mistress he had thus the honour of affording such seasonable shelter; but on his arrival at the portico he was agreeably awakened to the fact by having tendered to him her Majesty's thanks and a five-pound note, together with his old umbrella.



THE GRAND BUFFET, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, AT THE GARTER BANQUET, GIVEN TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

STATE BUFFET, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

The buffets at the royal banquets are neither placed nor arranged in the ordinary manner: the oriel window of the banquetting-hall, and the simple grouping of less costly collections, give way at Windsor to a bolder and more striking method for display. There, such is the size, the multitude, and precious character of the plate, that it has been found necessary, for its due display, to build it up in the form of two independent piles of gold, placed, on state occasions, at each end of the banquetting-hall. An engraving exhibits the westernmost of these gorgeous structures, as they appeared on the night of the Garter Banquet, depicted in our last week's journal.

It will be seen to consist of a square Gothic screen, with tabular supports for the various pieces of plate; the whole covered with a rich drapery of red cloth, with decorations of gold. In the centre, appears the famous shield of Achilles:

beneath it the Huma, or Peacock of Precious Stones; the Golden Tiger used by Tippoo Saib as his footstool; and two of his standards; all taken at the storming of Seringapatam. Above these, at the summit of the screen, stands the Spanish Wine-fountain, taken from a ship of the Armada; and around these, covering both sides of the buffets, are spread numerous costly specimens of English gold work, ranging from the massive sconces of Henry VIII. to the ponderous vases and salvers of Queen Anne. At the bottom, running the whole length of the buffet, appears a matchless collection of the works of Benvenuto Cellini, and his great church-working contemporaries; they consist chiefly of jeweled cups, formerly used for sacramental purposes; vases of gold and crystal; and censers, formed of ivory and gold, the former most exquisitely carved in alto relievo, with various scriptural and historic scenes. Between them, at intervals, are placed the more

choice specimens of George IV.'s plate—chimeras, grotesques, Hæmic fancies, marine groups and the like, all bearing marks of the classic fancy of Flaxman, by whom they were mostly designed.

The effect of this imposing display of the finest arts, revelling, as it were, in the wealth of kingdoms, was, however, neither dazzling nor exciting—a sense of reality, of perfection, seemed to fill the mind, to the exclusion of every other feeling. On the night of her Majesty's Garter Banquet to Louis Philippe we felt, as its flood of golden reflectors fell on the wondrous company, that for that night at least it was nobly employed. On other occasions, and in many lands, it had been used in adding to the splendours of superstitious worship, in serving the pride of conquerors, or ministering to the sensuality of luxurious kings; but on this, its proud destination was to give honour to the meeting of two princes of peace.



HER MAJESTY LANDING AT COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.—See preceding page.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The first of our "Nooks" in "The Garden of England" is Barton House,



BARTON HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

divided by one field from the grounds of Osborne House, the marine residence of her Majesty. The ground is high, but slopes towards the sea. The house is spacious, and contains forty-seven rooms, half of which number, however, are not habitable. The drawing-room is twenty-four feet by nineteen; and the banqueting-room twenty-two feet by twenty-one. There are two principal staircases, one of which leads to the chapel.

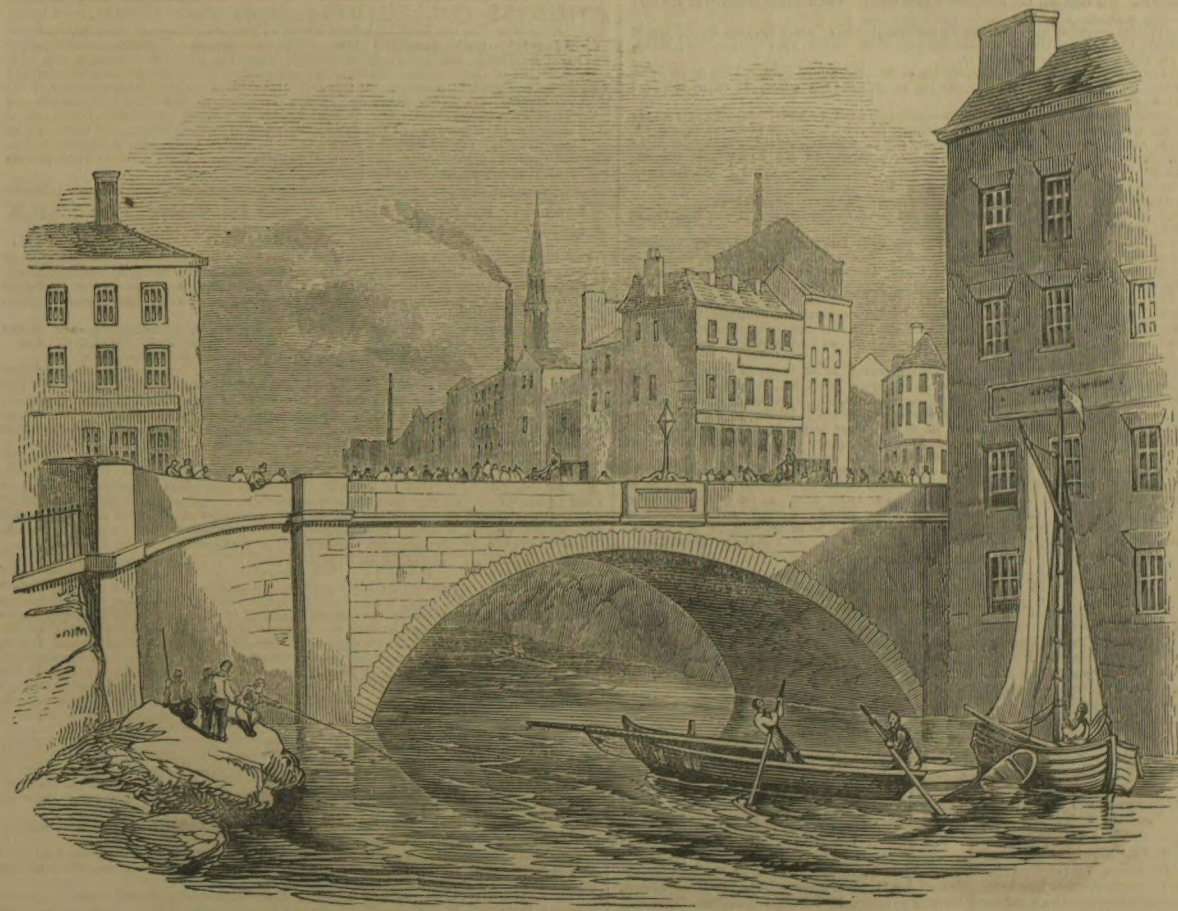
The situation is one of delightful retirement, and has called forth the following lines from a correspondent:—

Oh! dearest Barton! sweet, secluded spot!
How happy is the tranquil, peaceful lot
Of those who 'neath thy roof-tree shelter find,
And taste of rural bliss, by Heaven's design'd
To purify the heart, and raise the soul
Above the cold world's selfish, stern controul.
Although no regal pageantry be thine,
The azure skies of summer brightly shine
Upon thy lofty chimneys' tow'ring height,
Or tinge them with the evening's ruddy light;
Bright beacon to the cottager's rude home,
As to their own firesides they thronging come.
Serene abode of peace, of love, and joy,
Of pleasures which the heart can never cloy!
Thy shady walks, embowered in ancient trees,
Which wave their welcome to the ocean breeze;
Thy verdant lawns, of purest emerald green,
With flow'rs bedecked, a lovely scene
Of ever-smiling happiness, disclose
Where Royalty might taste a sweet repose! M. E. R.

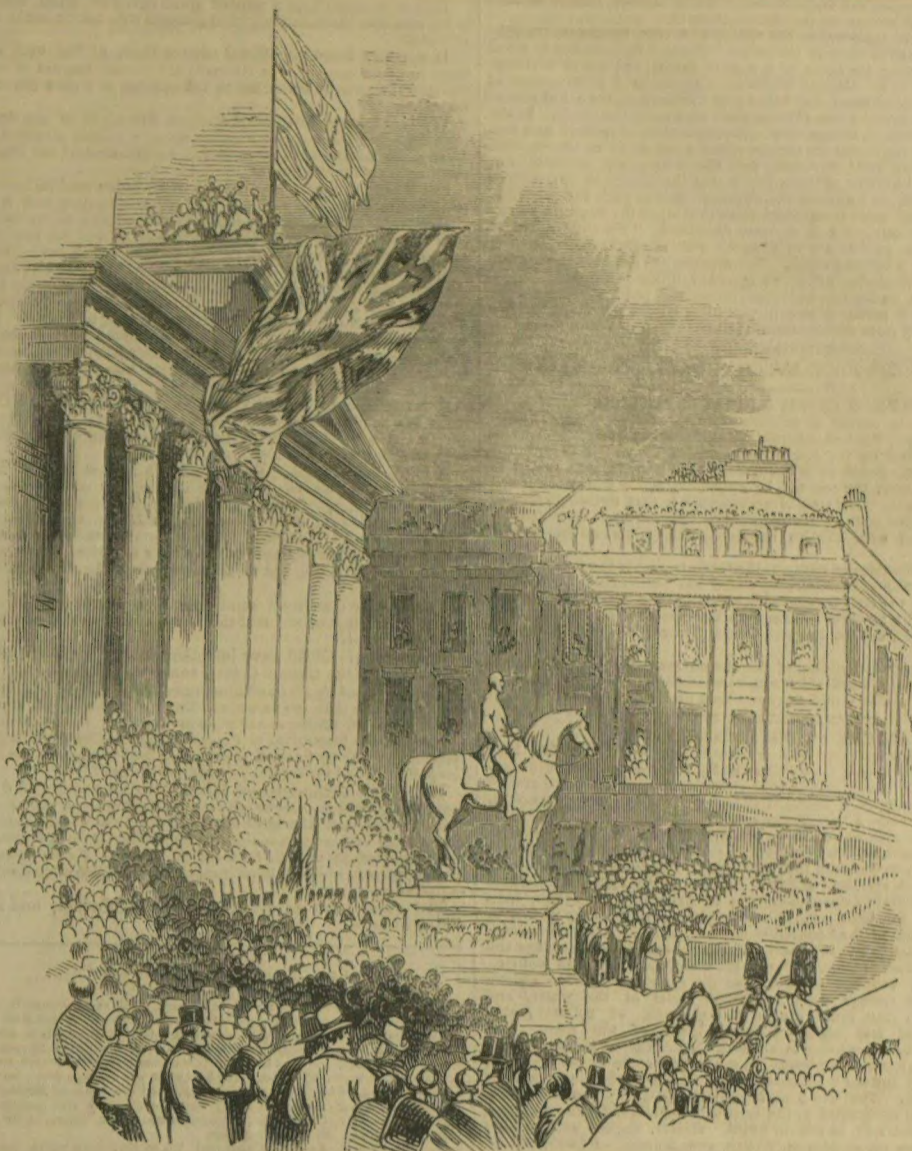


"WILKES'S COTTAGE," ISLE OF WIGHT.

Our second "Nook" is the cottage pointed out as once the residence of the celebrated, or rather notorious, John Wilkes. It stands contiguous to Sandown Fort, built to command the wide spreading bay of the same name. The cottage is, indeed, a charming seclusion, and, to Wilkes, must have been a delightful retreat from mob popularity; and would have proved so, especially after the patriot became, to use his own words, "A fire burned out."



ALBERT BRIDGE, MANCHESTER.—See next page.



INAUGURATION OF THE WELLINGTON STATUE, GLASGOW.

INAUGURATION OF THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT GLASGOW.

This magnificent testimonial to the high deserts of the illustrious Duke well bespeaks the gratitude and liberality of the citizens of Glasgow. Its erection was decided on at an influential public meeting, in the spring of 1840; and within a few months the subscriptions amounted to nearly £10,000—several of the business firms and noblemen and gentlemen in Glasgow and the west of Scotland having contributed sums varying from £300 to £100 each. A deputation of the subscribers then waited upon the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley House, and communicated their intention to his Grace.

After long and most anxious deliberation, the acting committee, on the 30th of November, 1841, resolved to nominate Charles, Baron Marochetti of Vaux, in the Department of Seine-et-Oise, in France, as the artist to design and erect the statue, with the illustrative bas-reliefs, on the pedestal, representing the battles of Asper and Waterloo.

The Baron, in due course, completed the important work assigned to him; and a granite pedestal having been executed to the satisfaction of all, by Mr. Jas. Smith, architect, the statue arrived in Glasgow on Friday, the 27th ult., the noble and accomplished artist having arrived a few days previously. It was transmitted from Havre to Liverpool, and conveyed from thence to the Clyde in the Admiral steam-ship, which had been gratuitously placed at the disposal of the committee by Messrs. Thomson and Macconnell, the enterprising owners. Several documents and coins, contained in two large crystal bottles, constructed for the purpose, were then deposited in the pedestal, previous to the 8th inst., the day fixed for the inauguration of the statue. The bas-reliefs and other decorations were then inserted in the pedestal, upon which the statue itself was placed on Saturday, before the opening. The site has been felicitously chosen in front of the Royal Exchange.

The inauguration was fixed for two o'clock; but long before that hour all the streets in the neighbourhood of the Exchange were densely crowded, and the utmost anxiety was evinced by all to obtain what were considered the most prominent positions for observation. The ground immediately round the front of the Exchange had been staked and roped in; but these barriers were soon disregarded, and the arrangements of the Committee got so confused at the com-

mencement that they were never afterwards retrieved. The scene was very imposing; for various banners flaunted in the vicinity, and every house-top and window from which a view could be obtained, was filled with anxious gazers. About two o'clock, Sheriff Alison; Sir Neil Douglas, the Commander of the Forces; the Lord Provost of Glasgow; and Colonel Fleming, ascended a temporary elevation in front of the statue; and after a brief address had been delivered by the learned Sheriff, the signal was given, and the covering which had hitherto concealed the statue of the Hero and Statesman was lifted up by means of block and tackle affixed to the summit of the portico of the Exchange. The opening was greeted by a round of enthusiastic cheering, and succeeded by the booming of the guns of the artillery, which had been placed in Bell's Park, and which signalled the moment of the inauguration to every part of the city.



ST. MICHAEL'S NEW CHURCH, PIMLICO.—(See next page.)

Immediately after the statue stood uncovered, the Scots Greys, at present in Glasgow, passed in slow marching time, preceded by their band, and saluted as they approached. The 92nd Highlanders followed, accompanied by their band playing "The Garb of Old Gaul," and also saluted. Then came the Artillery with their guns. The military part of the procession was closed by a fully armed and fine body of old pensioners in their new uniforms, amounting to upwards of 200. Many of them were decorated with medals, and had shared the career of the great Duke in the heady fight or the lonely bivouac. As the veterans passed, they were greeted with a most cordial cheer. Thereafter the Lord Provost ascended the temporary elevation, and proposed three cheers for Baron Marochetti, the artist of a work which will be considered the greatest ornament that Glasgow can boast of. The cheers were given with right good will, and modestly acknowledged by the Baron, who bowed respectfully to the assembly before him. The crowd then gradually broke up.

We subjoin the details of this highly commended work of art:—

THE STATUE.

The pedestal, which is of Peterhead granite, is 8½ feet high. On this, the statue is placed, resting on a floor of bronze. The horse has just come to a state of repose, and seems as if listening to some distant sound. The head is that of an Arab, with the broad forehead and wide nostrils, and is standing with fore foot a little in advance, in an easy posture, the reins lying slack. The position of the Duke is that of a General reviewing his troops. The likeness is taken when the Duke was in the prime of life, and been declared by his Grace's brother, Lord Cowley, to be perfect. The hero is dressed in the full uniform of a Field Marshal, with his different orders.

THE BAS RELIEFS.

These are placed on the south and north sides of the pedestal, and represent

Chemist, Pall-mall; JOHNSTONE, Cornhill; and all respectable Medicine-vendors in Town and Country.

The great sporting parties, who, in order to render this watering place as agreeable as possible, have hired two English acres of forest and meadow land, where game of every description is found in abundance, as well as a reserve for the great sporting parties. The superb Casino, which, by the beauty of its architecture, its internal arrangements, and the splendour of its decorations, surpasses everything that has been seen to this day on this side the Rhine, contains a magnificent ball room; a concert-room; saloons, for the games of trente, quarante, roulette, and de commerce, from eleven o'clock in the morning till eleven o'clock at night; a reading-room, where are found most of the German, French, English, Russian, Belgian, and Dutch newspapers; a coffee-room; a divan, opening on a beautiful asphalt terrace; and a splendid dining-room, with a French table d'hôte at one and five o'clock. The Casino of Homburg has hitherto had the sole privilege of remaining open during the whole year, and the continuance of games of chance, balls, concerts, and all kinds of festivals will procure to the residents of Homburg a most extraordinary attraction. Numerous furnished hotels, with all the comforts of London and Paris, and private lodging-houses offer accommodation to foreigners at exceedingly moderate prices. The distance from London to Homburg may be accomplished in forty-three hours, on taking the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer for Ostend, arriving in twelve hours; from Ostend to Cologne, by rail-road, in thirteen hours; from Cologne to Mayence, by steamer, in five hours; from Mayence to Homburg, in the Rhine, in five hours; from Mayence to Homburg, by rail-road, in one hour; and from Frankfurt-on-the-Maine to Homburg, in one hour and a half, by omnibuses and mail-coaches, which start at all hours.



NEW ALMS-HOUSES AT NORTHFLEET.

ALMSHOUSES AT NORTHFLEET.

These buildings have just been erected at Northfleet, from the design of Mr. W. Chadwick, of Adelaide-place, London-bridge. The present design, however, only comprises twelve dwellings—the intended number being forty. They have been built from the private funds of Mr. John Huggins, of Sittingbourne, Kent, and are intended for the peaceful havens of those persons who, in common parlance, “have seen better days;” each of whom is to receive, in addition to this abode, a pension of twenty-one shillings per week. In the centre is a chapel, of neat design, in the pointed style, with a lofty spire. We cannot refrain from commemorating this noble act of individual munificence, and shall further rejoice at the completion of the benevolent founder’s design.

DEATH OF MR. GEO. HORNCastle, the Vocalist.—This gentleman, who was one of the *corps operatique* of Drury-lane Theatre last season, died at his residence in Tavistock-place, on Sunday, in the prime of life. He made his *début*, we believe, at Covent-garden, in the character of Lord Alcazar, under the management of Madame Vestris, having been previously one of the leading vocalists at the Liverpool Theatre.

NEW CLAIMANT TO THE STONELEIGH ESTATES.—On Monday the town of Leamington was in commotion, in consequence of the examination of thirty-two individuals who had been apprehended by Mr. Roby, the superintendent of police, having been engaged in unlawfully taking forcible possession of Stoneleigh Abbey, the mansion of Lord Leigh. A new claimant, named John Leigh, has now just come forward, and sought to enforce his pretensions by proceeding with a party of thirty, with bludgeons, &c., to take forcible possession of the mansion. They were met by the police and constables; and Dancer, a police sergeant, and Hancox, an assistant-constable, were felled to the ground, and other persons engaged in guarding the premises seriously maltreated. They retained possession of the mansion for upwards of an hour. The police, however, went to the spot, and the whole of the party were handcuffed, and conveyed to the public office at Leamington, upon a charge of riot and assault. The above facts were elicited from the several witnesses, some of whom bore upon their forehead, face, and hands, marks of great external violence. Ultimately they (twenty-nine in number) were committed to take their trial at the next county sessions, with liberty to find bail.



THE BOURSE AT ANTWERP.

NOVEL EXPERIMENTS IN WARFARE.

A few days since, the first of an intended series of experiments were exhibited in the grounds of Mulgrave House, Fulham, now in the possession of “The Society of Practical Science, and Private Military School of a New and Noble Science of Warfare,” having for its objects, as stated in the prospectus, “the advancement of science and the establishment of universal peace,” and the placing “at the command of our young and beloved Sovereign such a tremendous machinery of warfare as to enable her Majesty to maintain universal peace. That her Majesty may overrule any nation disturbing our present tranquillity, and say, ‘Be still—redress your grievance in some more laudable manner—but to war you shall not; the power is in my hands, and if war be your determination, the destruction of your fleet and army is certain.’ To this great and glorious end do the Directors of the Society of Practical Science, and Noble Science of Warfare aspire, and they doubt not that in a short time the country will be convinced that they have such a system of warfare at their command, and are in possession of such inventions as will hurl to destruction any opposing power.”

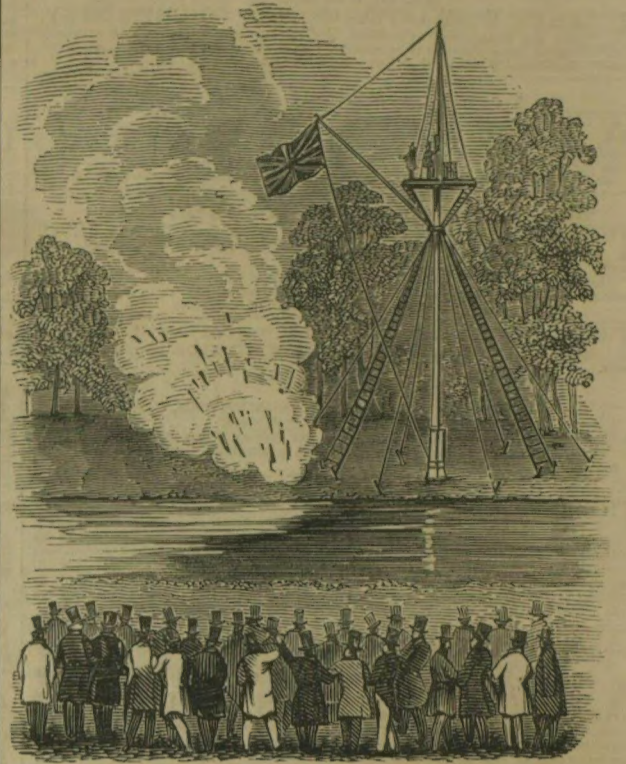
Arthur Atherley, Esq., who represented Southampton before the Reform Bill, died suddenly at his seat at Arundel, Sussex, last week. He was seventy-four years of age, and has left three sons and three daughters.

A CLEVER PARISIAN TRICK.—A Paris paper gives the following account of a very ingenious robbery:—About a fortnight ago, a young man, of about 35, of elegant manners and appearance, presented himself at the house of the Misses N., in the Rue Meslay, to look at some apartments which were to let. He stated that he was an artist connected with the Porte St. Martin, and that he wanted to live near the theatre. He agreed about the apartments, and paid a month in advance. The very next day he had a long conversation with the ladies, and he soon contrived to make himself so agreeable to them, that he passed several hours a day in their company. In short, a few days afterwards, the so-called artist offered the ladies a box at the theatre for the next day, which the ladies did not scruple to accept. “I will accompany you myself,” said he, “and take care that you are comfortable.” The day came, and the gentleman took the ladies to the theatre according to promise. After he had been in the theatre about an hour, he made a pretext to leave. He immediately proceeded to the house in the Rue Meslay, and asked the porter for the keys of the apartment, pretending that the ladies had forgotten a shawl which they would require on coming out of the theatre. The porter having no suspicion, gave him the key. In about an hour he came down, having a parcel in his hand wrapped in a pocket handkerchief. On their return, the ladies were surprised at the answer of the porter; and, suspecting something, hastened to their apartment, but the truth became manifest. The furniture was in confusion, the desks broken open, and all the plate, money, and jewellery of which the ladies were possessed had disappeared. They found at once that a considerable robbery had taken place, and that they were the victims of the self-styled artist, who had only introduced himself to them with the intention of pillaging them. Inquiries were made the next day of persons to whom this adroit swindler had referred, but of course he was not known; and in spite of the exertions of the clever Parisian police, no trace has been discovered of this ingenious thief.

THE BOURSE, AT ANTWERP.

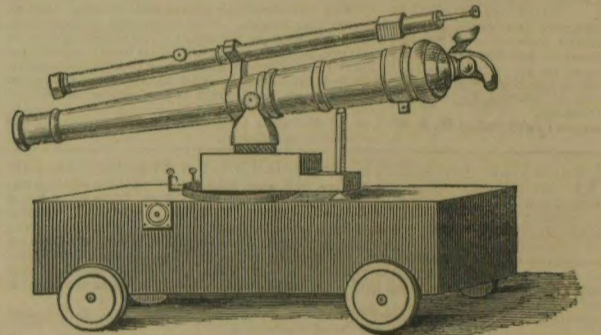
This celebrated structure will be found referred to in our historical details of the London Royal Exchange, in another part of the present number. It was long reported to be the finest building of the kind in Europe: and served as a model for not only the Exchange in London, but also for that at Amsterdam.

A shower of hand-rockets were then thrown from a mast and exploded, to show how, by their means, a merchant-vessel could easily protect herself from pirates, or other hostile parties at sea: from the unfavourable weather, however, other intended trials were abandoned. Next were fired some self-exploding rockets, without sticks; and an exploding rocket of cannon, which can be manufactured to a tremendous power, and be fired from a cannon of any calibre: it was directed against a strong target, cased with sheet iron, which it instantly tore to pieces.



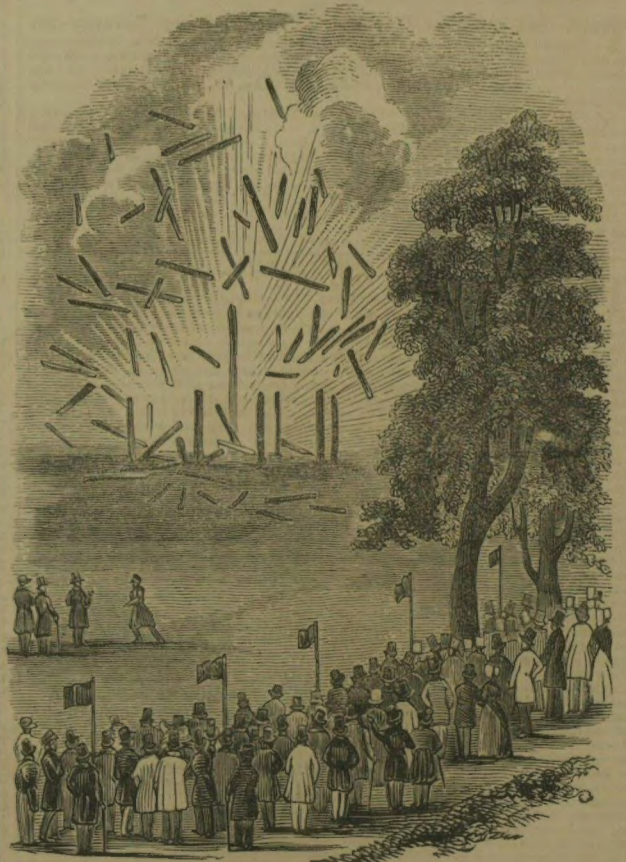
SHOWER OF HAND-ROCKETS.

But the implement which excited the most attention was a cannon upon the principle of non-recoil, which was fired several times with a strong charge of powder, without any recoil, or certainly not more than a quarter of an inch. The Society state that the principle is applicable to guns of any calibre. A telescope is attached, which they say enables the gunner to hit the smallest mark with unerring precision.



NON-RECOIL GUN.

This experiment gave rise to nearly an hour of discussion among the scientific and professional gentlemen present, till at length, the inventor (the Duke of Normandy, understood to be at the head of the Society) took the gun from the carriage, held it in his hands, and fired it, as did another gentleman present, with perfect safety, and without feeling the least effect from the recoil. The inventor then said to one of the stoutest sceptics: “I will allow you to take my gun to pieces, and if you discover the secret, I will make you a present of it; but, if you do not discover it”—(“What, then?”)—“you pay me. The challenge was declined.



HUT DESTROYED BY A SHELL.

It should be explained that the principal point aimed at by the inventor of the shells was to show the perfect safety with which they could be carried about; in proof of which they were let fall several times, when only the cap exploded.

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